

FINANCIER DEAD

Russell Sage Passes Away Very Suddenly

HAD BEEN ILL, BUT DEATH UNEXPECTED

Three Doctors At His Bedside When The End Came

FUNERAL WILL BE HELD IN NEW YORK ON WEDNESDAY

New York, July 23.—Russell Sage died suddenly on Sunday at his country home "Cedar Croft," at Lawrence, N. Y. The immediate cause of death was given as heart failure, resulting from a complication of diseases incident to old age. The veteran financier would have completed his ninety-fifth birthday anniversary on August 4. Mr. Sage had been in exceptional

ly good health since his arrival at his Summer home about six months ago. At noon on Sunday he was seized with a sinking spell and collapsed rapidly into unconsciousness about two hours before his death, which occurred at 4.30 o'clock.

There were present at the end Mrs. Sage, her brother, Col. J. J. Slocum, and Rev. Dr. Robert Laetch, Dr. Theodore S. Janeway of New York, Dr. J. Carl Schumuck, a local physician, and Dr. John P. Munn, for many years Mr. Sage's family physician, who was summoned from New York when the first alarming symptoms were manifest.

The funeral services will be held on Wednesday at the West Presbyterian Church, West Forty-second street, New York, of which Mr. Sage had been a member for many years. The interment will take place in Troy on Thursday.

Mrs. Sage and her brother, Col. Slocum, are named as the executors of Mr. Sage's will.

"ARTIE" ALLEN A VISITOR

"Artie" Allen, once the lightweight pugilistic champion of New Hampshire, came to this city on Sunday, with the Manchester bartenders. "Artie" was warmly greeted by many old friends, who recalled his triumphs in the ring in years gone by.

Automobile parties are a considerable source of revenue for hotel and restaurant keepers.

KITTERY LETTER

Newsy Items From Across The River

FOG INTERFERES WITH YACHTSMEN'S PLANS

Open Air Meeting Held On The Library Grounds

GOSSIP OF A DAY COLLECTED BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Kittery, July 23. The thick fog of Sunday did not keep indoors the usual large number of picnickers, fishing parties, gasoline boat enthusiasts and sailboat defenders.

The Sunday yacht arrivals, however, were fewer. The following were in port on Sunday: Schooner yacht Esplanada, owned

by J. Dalzell McKee of Pittsburg, Pa.; sloop yacht Sibyl, owned by George G. Williams of Hartford, Conn.; Vashiti, owned by Jacob D. Cox, Jr., of Cleveland, O., and Heron, owned by Walter I. Badger of Boston.

In Little Harbor were the yawls Comanche, Isis and Katrina II., all of Boston.

The open air meeting under the auspices of the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held on the library grounds on Sunday afternoon, was well attended.

Mrs. Damon read the Scripture, Rev. Mr. Wentworth of the North Kittery Methodist Church offered prayer and Rev. E. H. Macy of the Second Christian Church was in charge of the singing. He sang a solo, "All Round the World."

Mrs. Manson, president of the local society, presided over the gathering, introducing Miss L. Alfreda Brewster of Portland, an ordained preacher, superintendent of evangelistic work of the Maine State Christian Endeavor Society and state organizer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Miss Brewster is a pleasing speaker, of magnetic personality and eloquence and inspired all her hearers by her splendid address.

At seven o'clock, Miss Brewster was again the speaker at what proved to be a union temperance meeting at the Second Christian Church, the pastor, Rev. E. H. Macy, in charge.

After a praise service and the reading of the ninety-fourth Psalm by the pastor and prayer by Rev. Mr. Canham of Saco, who supplied the pulpit of the Methodist Church Sunday morning, the choir of the church rendered a pleasing selection.

Miss Brewster again revealed her great ability as an enthusiastic preacher.

In spite of the heat, a fine congregation had gathered and for over an hour Miss Brewster held the close attention of her hearers by her original and forcible manner.

She referred with some sarcasm to resubmission and spoke of the advisability of resubmitting the Ten Commandments. Aaron was declared to be a resubmissionist in the matter of the Golden Calf.

Miss Brewster was entertained by Mrs. Mae Googins during her stay in Kittery and will always be cordially welcomed here.

Prof. J. R. Miller, a noted English magician, will give a benefit for the fund of the soldiers and sailors' monument to be erected in Greenwood cemetery, Elliot, at Wentworth Hall on Monday evening, July 30, at 8.15. Prof. Miller has kindly volunteered his services free of charge. Tickets may be obtained of A. B. Dr. H. I. Durgin, Fredwin Robinson, Cole, G. O. Athorne, Daniel Brooks, G. E. Ireland, J. W. Brooks and W. T. Spinney and at the door.

People who are flattering themselves that all danger from the brown-tail moth is over for the season are sadly mistaken. The female moth is now fastening herself on leaves preparatory to depositing her eggs, which easily become scattered and are just as capable of producing the brown-tail moth rash as the caterpillar itself.

Rev. M. C. Bliss of New York is the guest of Dr. John Van Rensselaer on Jamaica Island.

Miss Beatrice Goodwin has returned from a visit to friends in Rye.

A regular assembly of the Algonquin Club will be held on Wednesday evening at Wentworth Hall.

Mrs. Rena Swett of Love lane is visiting in Peabody, Mass.

A regular meeting of Odd Fellows will be held this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Mrs. Charles Symonds and children of Brighton, Mass., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Goodwin.

A half-dozen yachts of the Portsmouth Yacht Club took a sail to the lower harbor on Saturday afternoon, but were unable to return to their moorings against the ebb tide until two gasoline boats came to the rescue.

Harlan Fraser of Portsmouth was a visitor in town on Sunday.

Miss Hattie E. Duncan of Kittery and Miss Julia H. Duncan of Brooklyn left Boston on July 17 on the Plant liner Halifax for Nova Scotia, where they will pass a vacation.

The old handorgan grinders and monkeys are becoming as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth about here. One which passed through here this

morning consequently attracted much attention among small boys.

The funeral of James W. Richardson will be held tomorrow afternoon at half-past two o'clock from his home.

Kittery Point

It is reported that negotiations are in progress between the present owner and a New York yachtsman for the purchase of the Margery Bray house. This house, which was built in 1641, is the oldest in town and is claimed to be the oldest in Maine. It received its name from the daughter of John Bray, who married Sir William Pepperell.

The present owner is Robert Nickerson of Dennis, Mass.

Miss Hattie Wardner of Concord, N. H., is the guest of Mrs. Fred W. Rollins at Harbor View Cottage. Elmer Winslow of Boston is the guest of Storer G. Decatur.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar T. Clark have returned from their wedding trip to New York and will reside at the home of the bride's parents.

Nowell Bartlett has resigned his position at Hotel Champernowne.

Harry Wilson has entered the employ of Frisbee Brothers.

Albert Reed of Cambridge, Mass., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Dodge.

Douglas Harvey of Cleveland, O., has arrived at the cottage of his sister, Miss E. A. Harvey, on Gerrish Island for the Summer.

Moses B. Perkins and family of Boston are occupying a cottage at Gerrish Island owned by S. E. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. George Scott of Framingham, Mass., are visiting Col. H. B. Scott at his cottage on Gerrish Island.

Rev. Ralph Lowe and Mrs. F. J. Cook of Barre, Vt., are the guests of Mrs. Susan Lowe.

Prof. C. W. McClure of Princeton University and Mrs. Frank A. J. Lowell of Newton Center, Mass., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. McClure at their cottage on Gerrish Island.

Horatio Bowker and family of Exeter and Mr. and Mrs. William Smart of Portsmouth are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Smart on Sunday.

The following were the arrivals at The Parkfield last week: Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Walters, Rochester; Mrs. Granville Whitney, W. F. Little, Boston; J. A. Meloon, Harriet Putnam, Malden; Miss Mary L. Tucker, Canton; Miss Marion D. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Tucker, Newton; Miss Susan D. Bartley, Derry; H. Duncker, C. H. Houghton, Waltham; Louis M. Vierge, Washington; Col. C. J. Dexter, Harrington Johnson, Mrs. G. B. Wade, Miss Ruth Wade, New York; Misses M. C. and A. E. Wiggins, Newburyport.

Arrivals at The Champernowne were as follows: C. L. Williams, George R. Goodwin, Charles L. Goodwin, Miss Goodwin, Hartford; Sidney M. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Chase, Haverhill; Miss Mary Saxe, Montreal; Mrs. W. W. Sherman, North Attleboro; Mr. and Mrs. Forest T. Seaward, Mrs. M. E. Agnew, Miss Agnes Lancaster, Walter V. Batson, George H. Tarlton, Boston; L. S. Miller, Hartford; Miss Davis, Miss Cheney, Miss A. D. Goodwin, Wellesley.

Mrs. John D. Lawrence has returned from a visit to relatives at Old Orchard.

Capt. Thomas B. Hoyt and Frank Getchell took an auto trip to Rockport, Mass., on Sunday, to view the squadron of Rear Admiral Evans.

CHICKEN THIEVES BUSY

At Work Among the Flocks of Outlying Farms

Chicken thieves are doing an unusually good business at some of the farmhouses along Greenland road.

Of late, people on the Flynn and Daley farms have suffered the loss of young fowl and at first thought the birds were being carried away by some animal.

They abandoned this idea, however, when a few nights ago they discovered a man with a bag making across the field and later found that fourteen or more chickens were gone.

The Daily farm reports a large number missing and it is safe to say that a warm reception awaits the next man who comes along that way with any intention of transferring the pet fowl owned by either the Daleys or the Flynn.

MAN IS MISSING

Absolutely No Trace Of William Brime

LAST SEEN LATE SATURDAY NIGHT

Fearful That He Fell Into River And Was Drowned

WAS EMPLOYED AS DECKHAND ON TUG WILLIAM KEMP

William Brime, a deck hand on the tug William Kemp attached to the dredging fleet at the navy yard, is missing and it is feared that he has been drowned.

Shortly after eleven o'clock he boarded the tug, which was tied up at the coal dock of Gray and Prime. Brime was with the cook of the tug a few minutes after eleven. Since then nothing has been seen or heard of him.

The cook stated to a Herald reporter today (Monday) that after going aboard he went aft to his berth and he thought that Brime went forward to his own sleeping quarters.

The cook heard the man about the deck shortly after he retired, but cannot understand how he could have gone into the river without someone hearing him.

The first known of the man's disappearance was on Sunday morning, when his coat and hat were found in his sleeping quarters.

Watchman Parsons, stationed on the Portsmouth and Kittery bridge, reports that he heard the splash of a man going overboard Saturday night, but could not tell just where the sound came from.

Brime was a single man, twenty-three years of age and came from Tar Bay, N. S. He had been on the tug nearly two years and although he was fully acquainted with his work on the boat and a good seaman, he could not swim a stroke.

Brime has a sister, Miss Catherine Brime, living at 41 Washington street, Charlestown, Mass.

GREAT DIAMOND BATTLE

Was That on the Paper Plant Grounds on Saturday

A great game of baseball was played on the paper plant grounds on Saturday, the first game played at Freeman's Point since the beginning of the work on the buildings.

The contest was between a nine representing the Vogel Sprinkler Company and the Hee-Haws. It resulted in a victory for the Vogels by a score of seven to two. Many old timers got into the game and after getting warmed up a bit showed that they still had a few capers left. The battery work of Meyer and Longstaff for the Vogels was a feature and their performances caused no end of comment in baseball circles. The plate was hot with the speed of Meyer's delivery, while Longstaff certainly had the goods as a back stop.

Billy Carter and Reginald Ham were in the points for the Hee-Haws and considering the coaching they have had of late did excellent work.

The officials of the paper company felt much surprise when they witnessed the work of the ball tossers chosen from among their workmen.

MR. SULLOWAY THERE

Congressman Enjoying Ocean Breezes at Hampton Beach

Congressman Cyrus A. Sulloway came down from Manchester on the husband's train on Saturday evening and went to Hampton Beach.

With Mr. Sulloway was a representative of this paper, who had a long talk with the genial maker of the nation's laws.

"I am glad to be away from Washington for awhile and especially glad of an opportunity to enjoy the cool ocean breezes," said Mr. Sulloway.

way. "The simple life is the best this hot weather. I expect to meet many of my old friends while at Hampton and they will all be cordially welcomed."

PORT OF PORTSMOUTH

Arrivals At and Departures From Our Harbor July 21 and 22

Arrived Saturday

Steamer Leviathan, Bolton, Plum Island, with sand for construction department, navy yard.
Steamer Elthier, Curtis, Portland, on fishing trip.
Schooner Stony Brook, Turner, Stockton Springs, Me., for Salem f.o., with lumber.
Tug Confidence, Evans, Boston, towing two pontoons.

Arrived Sunday

Steamer Leviathan, Bolton, Plum Island, with sand for construction department, navy yard.
Schooner Sadie A. Kimball, Burns, Boston.
Tug Piedmont, Lundberg, Portland, towing barge No. 9 for Baltimore, called for No. 8 and will pick up No. 7 at Salem, both for Baltimore.
Sloop yachts Vashiti and Heron; yawls Comanche, Isis and Katrina II all of Boston.

Cleared Saturday

Barge No. 8, Baltimore.

Sailed Saturday

United States collier Hannibal, Hampton Roads, Va.
Steamer Alaska, Murray, Boothbay.
Steamer Leviathan, Bolton, Plum Island.
Steamer Elthier, Curtis, Gloucester.

Sailed Sunday

Tug Portsmouth, Perkins, Kennebec, to pick up barges for Boston.
Wind Saturday, southerly, light, foggy.
Wind Sunday, southerly, light, foggy.

Telegraphic Shipping Notes

Boston, July 22—Arrived, barge Black Tom, Perth Amboy for Portsmouth.
Baltimore, July 21—Sailed, barge No. 17, Portsmouth.
New York, July 21—Sailed, barge C. R. B. of N. J. No. 7, Portsmouth; schooner William L. Atkins, Dixon, York.

AT THE NAVY YARD

The steam lighter Leviathan brought cargoes of Plum Island sand to the construction department on Saturday and today.

From present indications the sunk-on dredge at Henderson's Point will not be raised by tonight, as was predicted. The pontoons now lie at Eastern wharf, Portsmouth, and there will certainly have to be some hustling done to keep this schedule.

Edward L. Nelson, a former messenger in the construction and repair office here, now employed in the lighthouse service, is passing a vacation in Portsmouth and called on his former associates at the yard today (Monday).

Since the half-holiday rule went into effect, the clerks have been obliged to work up to half-past one on Saturdays to make up the necessary hours constituting a day's work on Saturday. It is rumored that they will later ask permission to begin work at half-past seven and finish at half-past eleven, the same as the workmen, or else be allowed to start at eight o'clock and conclude at noon. As yet, they have not made any move in the matter.

Plans and orders for the building of a sea-going tug have been received at the yard.

Orders were issued this week at the navy department for the construction of the two sea-going naval tugs authorized by act of Congress two years ago, but which have never been built owing to the pressure of other and more important work on the construction corps. One of these tugs is to be built at the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard, and the other at the Norfolk, (Va.) yard. The appropriation allows \$175,000 for the construction of these tugs. In design they will be very similar to the naval tug Potomac, but rather larger and more modern.—Army and Navy Journal.

Geo. B. French Co

We are approaching the hottest days when we should be seeking coolness and comfort == We can enlighten you a bit and help you to buy

COMFORTABLE UNDERWEAR

Special Lots of Fine Jersey Underwear, elastic woven, in sizes 4, 5 and 6, for Ladies, only 12 1-2c

Special Lots of Extra Lisle Vests, sheer and cool..... 25c

Misses' and Children's Vests, odd lots to close..... 8c

YOU ARE CERTAIN OF GOOD VALUES IN THESE.

Men's Gauze Underwear, lightest wear, good wear..... 25c

Men's Super Balbriggan Wear, Shirts and Drawers..... 50c

Men's Light Weight Muslin Night Shirts..... 50c

Our Special Unlaundered Shirt, best for the money..... 50c

WHAT ABOUT THIN HOSIERY FOR LADIES ?

One lot that will lower the temperature at..... 12 1-2c either in plain black or split sole—a bargain.

Lace Hosiery at..... 12 1-2c

And Extra Fine at..... 25c

India Silk Waists, very light weight and light price.

Sheer Muslin Waists, finely embroidered, at..... \$1.00

Muslin Kimonas, dainty colors, coolness sure..... 50c

House Dresses of Thin Lawn, perfect in every point of style and good taste.

Everything bears the character of coolness combined with low prices at

FRENCH'S.

TO ALFRED JAIL

York Prisoner Remanded After Arraignment

THOUGHT HOUSTON MAY HAVE BEEN IN THIS CITY

J. P. Houston, the man who was shot through both legs last Thursday night while resisting arrest, and who was held to appear at the September session of the supreme court charged with assault and robbery, was again taken before Trial Justice Hibbard Saturday afternoon.

He was arraigned on two other counts, one for breaking and entering the Gerry house, where he was found by Deputy Sheriff Preble on Thursday night, and the other for breaking and entering another house, and petty larceny. After being bound over in these two charges also, he was taken to the county jail at Alfred.

A man answering the description of Houston was found in a house on Richards avenue last week, having entered in broad daylight. On being ordered to leave by the lady who discovered him he slunk away. Fearful of notoriety, she did not report the matter to the police.

CHAMPIONS OF LEAGUE

Defeated By York Beach Seven To Two Saturday

At York Beach on Saturday, the baseball team of that place defeated the strong team which represented Somersworth High School this year by a score of seven to two. Beckett, the York Beach pitcher, struck out fifteen men.

One of the features of the game was a remarkable catch by Lavoisse. Legro's batting and McGurty's work in the field were mainly responsible for saving the visiting team from a worse defeat.

The score:

York Beach							
	RBI	PO	A	E			
McLane	1	0	16	0	1		
Richardson ss.	2	2	3	2	0		
Hazleton lb.	0	1	5	0	0		
Grobenstein 3b.	1	1	2	1	1		
Beckett p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Smith cf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Wire lf.	1	0	0	0	0		
Lacasse 2b.	1	0	1	2	0		
Durt rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
<hr/>							
Total	7	6	27	7	2		
Somersworth High School							
	RBI	PO	A	E			
Shanahan ss.	1	0	2	1	0		
Sullivan rf.	0	0	1	0	1		
Legro 3b.	1	3	0	1	0		
McGurty 2b.	0	0	0	3	0		
Duchance lb.	0	2	11	1	1		
Lawson cf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Wentworth lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Flanagan p.	0	0	6	1	1		
Davis c.	0	1	0	1	0		
<hr/>							
Total	2	6	24	11	3		
Innings	1	2	3	5	7	8	9
York Beach	0	0	1	2	1	0	7
S. H. S.	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Two base hits—Grobenstein, Hazleton, Legro. Stolen bases—Smith 2, Richardson 4, Wire, Duchane, Shanahan. Base on balls—Davis 4, Beckett. Struck out—Beckett 15, Davis 5. Double play—Lacasse to Richardson. Hit by pitched ball—Smith, Richardson. Passed balls—Flanagan 2. Umpire—Bunker. Time—1 hour, 35 minutes.							

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SUNDAY AUTOMOBILE ARRIVALS AT THE WENTWORTH

Sunday automobile arrivals at The Wentworth were as follows: W. Keith and party, Boston; A. H. Tilghast and party, Providence; J. L. Luce and party, Chicago; D. C. Brooks and party, Swampscott, Mass.; Samuel Adams and party, Swampscott, Mass.; Morgan Guss and party, Jacksonville, Fla.; C. H. Barnes and party, Boston; J. T. Starpole and party, New York; Frank E. Durber and party, Portland; and G. Tolman and party, Canton, Mass.

PLAYED TO LARGE HOUSES

The Empire Moving Picture Company played to well filled houses in three exhibitions at The Casino at Hampton Beach yesterday. Somewhat markedly the films were shown.

Three heads success. The ad that exalts the spirit of success are the ad that pave the way to success.

ISHMAEL OF THE GUTTER.

London Coster Declared to Be Last Remnant of World's Old Race of Wanderers.

London's outdoor man is the coster, according to Outing. He is the Ishmael of our gutters. A very jolly Ishmael, it is true, who is more than content to acknowledge the line of demarcation between himself and the true cockney. But, nevertheless, in a modified, twentieth century way, he is still the wild man whose hand is against every man's and every man's against his. He is probably the last remnant of the world's old race of wanderers—the last suggestion of the primitive man left to the cities. He is to us down dwellers what the gypsy is to the countryside. His descent seems to spring from the same roving stock. And he is regarded, from a safe distance, with the same contempt by those who don't know him. His habits and his impulses still savor strongly of the days when tribe warred against tribe, and every man's arm was for himself and his clan. And although his pitch is below the curb, his caravan a barrow, and his beast of burden a Russian pony, a donkey, or himself, he is as free and as exclusive as any other lustrous son of the people who live under the skies. Ishmael he is, and Ishmael he chooses to remain. And the chances are ten to one that whoever goes a-fishing for information among the barrows will come back with an empty creel or a fine show of fisherman's tales. For your coster knows both how to keep silence and how to use his tongue picturesquely in defense of his jealously guarded traditions and the internal economies of his existence.

HEARD ONLY IN AMERICA.

English Newspaper Criticizes Our Use of the Phrase "Say"—Its Real Meaning.

An American story in Office Window began, with "say." Now, how many English readers know the person and the tense of the American "say"? Does it stand for "let me" or for "I say"? For the first there is the familiar French analogy, the "dis" of the perpetual question of the French child, and the "ditte" of common talk in later life. But a correspondent who had for half a lifetime read the American story in this sense was obliged to change it for the vulgar and exceedingly silly and quite superfluous phrase of our own streets. For he put the matter to Americans in America, and they all assured him that "say" was nothing but "I say" further vulgarized. And yet "tell me" is a beginning that has won a man more friends than any other opening in the customs of conversation. Nothing in the world makes a new acquaintance go more favorably. —London Chronicle.

The "Temperament" Excuse.

Sometimes you hear an excuse for faults. "It is my temperament." Do you not know that the perversion of a temperament are not the temperament itself? There never was a temperament that had not its good as well as its evil possibilities. The truth is that we inherit our temperament with its natural perversions, and it is our business in life to shake off the perversions, in order that we may find the veritable temperament itself, and that it may carry us on truly to the best work that such a temperament can do. If all who have excused themselves for selfishness and evil because of the "artistic temperament" had recognized that they were really excusing the perversions of their temperament, and not the temperament itself, much needless pain and sorrow might have been avoided. —American Magazine.

Spread of English Language.

Nearly one-half of the shipping traffic to and from Antwerp is carried on under the British and American flags and this has made Antwerp almost an English-speaking port. Free night schools for exclusive classes in English, organized by the city authorities, are attended by thousands of pupils, while special attention is paid to the study of English in all the grades of the day schools, public as well as private. This desire to popularize the English language is not confined to Belgium, but has extended to Germany as well, where schools of instruction have already been established at Munich and Nuremberg by the German government.

Public Baths for Dogs.

At Dresden a new bath for dogs has been opened for the convenience of busy people who have not the time to look after the cleanliness of their own pets. Dogs are left at the bath by men on their way to business, and during the day they are kept in kennels, cared for, given a wash and a good rub down, clipped if necessary, and returned to their masters when the day's work is done.

Commerce and Literature.

"Do you think that a commercial career is to be compared to a literary career?" asked the high-browed and million-dollar youth. "My boy," said Mr. Cumrox, "in business you can write your name on a piece of paper no bigger than a postal card and make it worth thousands of dollars. In literature you can write up reams of paper without making it worth 50 cents."

Best Kind of Children.

Briggs: "You call the Dimples very often what sort of children have they?" "Good," "Perfect," "Best in the world," "I tell me about them. What are they like?" "Oh, I've never seen any."

HARM IN STERILIZED MILK.

Process Is Said to Destroy the Bone Building Part of the Product—Pasteurization Better.

Nothing has been found that will quite take the place of mother's milk, says a writer in Outing. Therefore a mother should nurse her baby, if possible. When it is not possible, the best substitute is pure cow's milk raw, after it has been duly modified in accordance with the age of the child. Raw milk, however, is unsafe for baby during warm weather, on account of the germs that are sure to develop in it. Pasteurization, therefore, must be resorted to in summer. But don't sterilize the milk. Sterilized milk is now under a ban. It has been discovered that in the process of sterilization the bone-forming qualities in the milk are destroyed along with the germs, and that infants fed upon it for any length of time are likely not only to have soft bones, but rickets, scurvy and the most distressing diseases of the joints. The difference between sterilized and Pasteurized milk is simply in the degree of heat to which they are submitted and the length of time the heat is applied. Pasteurization consists of heating the milk to 150 or 160 degrees Fahrenheit for 30 minutes. Milk is sterilized by heating it to 212 degrees for one hour or an hour and a half.

WANTED TO KNOW SECRET

Tippler Evidently Convinced Minister Was Concealing Information of Much Value.

A very aggressive and highly successful crusade in favor of temperance has recently been going on in a certain Scottish city, and a young minister, whose eloquence is marred only by the unfortunate remarks he sometimes makes, has been able to persuade several heavy drinkers to enter the temperance field. Meeting one of his converts one afternoon, he stopped him and inquired how he was getting along. The man kept well back, and the minister's suspicions were aroused. "Ah, Robert," said the reverend gentleman, sadly, "I'm afraid you've been drinking. I can smell it in your breath. Robert didn't deny the imputation in fact, he couldn't—and just remained speechless, his eyes fixed on the ground in front of him. "Now, Robert," continued the minister, "you never smell the odor of liquor in my breath." "No, sir, I never did," was Robert's reply; then, in a most anxious tone of voice, he added: "What d'ye dae for it?"

Poor Little Chap!

Of the late Miss Johnstone Bennett, in whose death the American stage lost a comedienne of exquisite talent, an actor said:

"Miss Johnstone Bennett's success came easily to her. She could have succeeded as a writer had she wished. She never went out but she returned with a host of striking episodes she had observed."

"One day in the early summer she said to me, as she hunched on some delicious fruit:

"I was shuffling yesterday. As I passed a fruit stand piled high with black bananas, soft strawberries, green watermelons and the like, a little ragged chap of six or seven stopped before it, and I heard him say to the dealer, as he pointed toward the strawberries:

"'Gimme a cent's worth o' rotten-uns.'"

Got the Trade.

"That druggist Gettenwell seems to have nearly all the trade hereabouts," we say to the resident of the neighborhood. "Yes, and he deserves it. You see, like all druggists, nine-tenths of the people who deal with him want to buy stamps. So he devised a scheme whereby he treats the back of the stamps with a medicated maulage. If you have dyspepsia you ask for persimmon stamps, if you have a cold you ask for quinine stamps, and so on. He charges a little bit extra for the stamps, but he holds his trade and manages to overcome the annoyance of handling that professed line of goods. He is now endeavoring to perfect some scheme to utilize postal cards in the same way."

To Fight Forest Fires.

"Lumbermen in western Montana have organized to fight forest fires," said George McGregor, of Butte. In past years there never was cooperation on the part of the big lumbermen, with the result that a small fire that by concerted effort might have been extinguished, gained such headway as to destroy millions upon millions of feet of valuable timber. The plan is to raise a fund of \$6,000 with which to buy chemicals, which will be stationed at all lumber camps and near-by towns, so that in case of a fire volunteers may have the means to extinguish it before it gains great headway.

Education and Ability.

Prof. Felix Adler, founder of the Society of Ethical Culture, and formerly a member of the Cornell faculty, not long ago was speaking of a position in an educational institution. It was vacant, and the professor was to select an incumbent. "I am not quite sure," he said, "whether to get a man of education from New England or a man of ability from Chicago."

Speaking a Word for the Boys.

There are worse things on the streets than boys playing ball. There are automobiles that give grown folks palpitation of the heart and street cars that make infants. Healthy kids are not to be nipped down these fine evenings. —Portland Oregonian.

GREAT FEAT OF RUNNER.

Covered Six Hundred Miles in Five Days Over the Roughest Kind of Country.

The Tarahumares, a great tribe of the northern Sierra Madre, are the greatest runners on earth, not in regard to speed but in endurance. They have been known to average 170 miles per day; there is an absolute record that is indisputable of a Tarahumare sent with an important government document that necessitated an immediate answer covering the distance there and back, 600-mile jaunt, in five days, or an average of 120 miles covered in each 24 hours, not counting the time lost while the answer was being prepared, and it must be remembered that this feat was not performed upon a fair road or on an undulating plain. It was over the wildest country that the Sierra Madre affords; up and down paths that the very deer would hardly esteem a trial; the only level ground encountered was the crossing of a deep river. Also, the journey was done on "pinole," a species of popcorn ground down and mixed with water, and the runner carried his camp equipment, a native woven white wool blanket.

KAFFIR WOMAN WAS BRAVE

Armed Only with Hoe, She Forced Lioness to Drop Human Prey It Was Carrying Off.

One of the first explorers of the interior of South Africa was William Cotton Oswell, a noted hunter and a friend of Livingstone, to whom he rendered important aid. In his biography the following story is given from one of his African letters: "An incident highly creditable to Kaffir womanhood occurred just as we reached Mahotsie. The women, as is their custom, were working in the fields, for they hoe, and the men sew. A young man, standing by the edge of the bush, was chatting with them. A lioness sprang on him, and was carrying him off, when one of the women ran after her, caught her by the tail and was dragged for some little distance. Hounded by the man in her mouth and the woman behind her, she slackened her pace, whereupon her assailant straddled over her back and hit her across the nose and head with a heavy short-handled hoe, until she dropped her prey and slunk to cover."—Youth's Companion.

A Woman's Find.

With only an Indian half-breed as helper, Lillian K. Malcolm, a woman mining prospector in Nevada, professes her belief that she has discovered a ledge of rich copper and gold ore in a ridge 3,000 feet long in the foothills of Death valley. Miss Malcolm, who claims to have traversed the wilds of Alaska in search for gold, and has been a prospector for ten years, made up her mind to examine the mineral range and there found this ledge, which she believes holds millions for the skilled miner, and that the fame for opening up the copper region of Death valley belongs to her.

Her Time All Taken.

The average woman thinks the sun and stars would cease to shine sooner than that she could interfere with the regular routine of household duties. A Sabatha woman was recently informed by her physician that she would have to have an operation performed. She said she didn't see how she could—that Monday was washing day, Tuesday ironing day, Wednesday the missionary society met, Thursday was the day to clean up, Friday to bake, Saturday to give the children their baths and mend. If he could get it in Sunday after dinner and before evening service perhaps she would by it. —Sabatha Herald.

Curing a Pampered Pet.

A very clever veterinary had a system all his own. When he received an overfed dog he would consign him to a disused brick oven with a crust of bread, an onion and an old boot. When the dog began to gnaw the bread, the anxious mistress was informed that her darling was "doing nicely." When it commenced operations on the onion, word was sent that the pet was "decidedly better;" but when the animal tackled the boot, his lady was gratified to hear that her precious pet was "ready to be removed." —Woman's Home Companion.

Origin of "Grass" Widow.

"She is a grass widow," said the professor, nodding in the direction of a woman with yellow hair. "A 'grass' widow? O, professor, I didn't think you would use slang." "Grass widow is not slang," said the professor, stoutly. "It is, on the contrary, a very ancient and correct expression. It comes from the French 'grasse.' It was originally written 'grace' widow. Its meaning is 'widow by courtesy.' There is nothing slangy or disrespectful in the term 'grass widow.' A widow may call herself that with propriety."—N. Y. Press.

Yacht of Popular Build.

Miss Lakewood: "What a lovely new yacht Mr. Mcintosh has! Is it a center-board boat?" Miss Cleveland: "No, no, from what they tell me, I think it's a slideboard boat."

One Pious Editor Out West.

Candidates should not disturb the editor on Sunday. Editors need a chance to pray. Simply can't get on with an praying. —Portland (Ore.) Review.

Bad Combination of Colors.

When a man was back blue pines and a file up on red liquor the red was not attractive but that dark brown, blue and white of color with you that.

LESSON OF EARTHQUAKE.

Test of Structural Materials Furnished by San Francisco Disaster.

If argument were needed to show the advisability of an investigation of structural materials it is more than supplied by the recent earthquake in California.

What buildings best stood the shock is a question of very great practical interest. Why they endured when others fell is food for thought to builders all over the country.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Appraisers building in San Francisco, where the United States geological survey maintains a local office, is one of the few business structures in that city which was unharmed either by shock or by flame. Mr. Charles G. Yale, special agent of the survey, reports that a little plaster has fallen but that the building is probably the only one in the city that shows not a single crack in its brick walls. This may be due to the fact that the foundation consists of a six-foot bed of solid cement placed upon thousands of piles, and that the bricks are put together with cement instead of mortar. The walls are thicker below the sidewalks than above them. When the building moves, it moves as a monolith, and while the vibration is considerable, no damage has been done except to the plaster.

That the geological survey might with profit to the country undertake the investigation of structural materials is attested by the numerous requests which it receives for information on the subject. Twice during the past year the survey was visited by a body of engineers who represented large industrial developments in a number of different states. The survey was unable to supply the information which they desired concerning the strength and endurance of materials to be used in a variety of building and construction work. This one fact shows how desirable it is that the investigations now under way by the survey be enlarged.

These investigations have thus far had to do mainly with the testing of cements and concretes. It is felt that the work should be continued and amplified.

COURT'S DUTY DEFINED.

Judge Is Told by Lawyer, Who Lacked Respect, What He Was There For.

A. G. Jewett, lawyer, politician and man of sarcastic wit, was once trying a case in the supreme court in Belfast, Me., his home city. The judge presiding, before being called to the bench, had tried many cases against Jewett, who did not entertain a very high opinion of his ability.

In his closing argument, Jewett, in defiance of the rules of the court, started in to read some law to the jury. The court pounded on the bench and said: "Mr. Jewett, you must not read law to the jury in your closing argument." Jewett kept on reading, without so much as a glance at the court. The court in thunderous tones ordered him to stop.

Jewett, who had by this time read all he intended to read, turned calmly to the judge and said: "Did your honor address me?"

"I said," roared the judge, "you must not read law to the jury in your closing argument. I will give the law to the jury. What do you suppose the court is here for?"

"What is the court here for?" responded Jewett, in high falsetto. "I suppose you know, sir, to keep order with the aid of the sheriff, sir, with all due respect to the sheriff, sir."

RURAL NORWAY IS HONEST

Incidents Which Are Illustrative of One of Its Marked Characteristics.

Norwegian peasants are said to be the most honest people in the world. Several years ago an English tourist, in going from Trondhjem to Christiana, lost 15 or 20 sovereigns on the road. Upon his arrival at Christiania he wrote of his loss to the county judges and in a few days received every cent of the lost sovereigns. The peasants had picked up the coins dropped along the road and had handed them over to the magistrates.

Frugality and thrift are national characteristics of the Norwegians. The social conditions are peculiar to the country. There is no privileged nobility or aristocracy of wealth. Consequently there is no sharply drawn line of distinction between the classes. The death rate in Norway is the smallest of any nation in the world. The homes of the well-to-do peasants are made up of a half dozen, and sometimes more, separate buildings. Practically all the necessities of life are manufactured at home. There are vast storerooms full of linens and lace, etc., elegantly curtained in light and precious old furniture, but the floors are always bare.

Getting His Money's Worth.

"Does it make any difference which door we go in at?" asked his wife, as the street car stopped at the crossing. "No," answered Mr. Tyte-Phist, "but if we go in at the rear door and get off at the front end of the car we get a little longer ride for our money." —Chicago Tribune.

Cool One.

Stranger (in Yaphank)—That show to be given here next week ought to be suppressed. Would you be willing to start a campaign against it? Look. Who are you, may I ask? "I'm an agent!"—Puck.

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HIGH STREET.

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FOR TEN YEARS

We have been engaged in the Monumental, granite and marble business in the neighboring city of Dover, and later in Rochester, N. Y., and Waterville, Me. During this time we have executed considerable monumental work in ornament and surrounding towns. Now that we have located in Portsmouth, we shall endeavor to build up the same large volume of business that we have at our other shops, on the same business principles, viz.: High grade work at reasonable prices. We are now open and inspect our stock. We are now open and inspect our stock.

FRED C. SMALLEY, Marble and Granite Dealer, Successor to Thos. G. Lester.

NO. 2 WATER STREET.

35 FIRES

Last week with a loss of over \$10,000 each.

Total \$2,751,000.

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Breakfast and Free Station Free. An excellent guide-book and map of the City of New York sent on receipt of two cents in postage.

OUR EDUCATION BOARD

Furnishes Information About Colleges of Whole Country.

MANY ASK ASSISTANCE

Unnecessary Schools Are Springing Into Existence—Advises as to Best Method of Investing Endowments—Aims to Be of Benefit to Institutions and Givers.

Five years ago a group of well known Northern men interested in Southern educational problems, who were attending a conference on the subject in a Southern city, sat in a hotel apartment, discussing the situation. It was suggested that an organization be formed to do for education what a charity organization society does for miscellaneous beneficence. Out of that gathering grew the General Education Board, of which Robert C. Ogden is the chairman and the office of which is in this city, says the New York Tribune.

John D. Rockefeller gave to the board an annuity of \$100,000 to continue for ten years, and last fall also provided a permanent fund of \$10,000,000 for the development of higher education throughout the United States.

There is no other organization like the General Education Board in the world. Having about \$500,000 at its disposal every year, it gives money to colleges which show by their work that they are in a position to make good use of it and also a disposition to help carry out Mr. Rockefeller's object of developing a consistent national system of colleges. With the idea of carrying out Mr. Rockefeller's desires the board has collected a mass of information about every institution for higher learning in the United States. As the Charity Organization Society gives information regarding the worthiness of applicants for aid, so one may secure without charge from the General Education Board definite information regarding any college appealing for assistance. Many times endowments given to colleges, owing to lack of good judgment, are poorly invested, and instead of maintaining their value and their income, decrease in their worth. The board will, if desired, advise in regard to the investment of college endowments.

Every document is filed away and catalogued so that it can be turned to in an instant. In a case of shallow drawers are maps of every State, with the location of each college marked with a brass thumb tack. Two little pieces of colored paper are stuck on the top of each tack. They indicate by their color the number of students enrolled and the endowment of the institution, while a letter on one piece shows to what denomination the college belongs, if it is a denomination school, and a number on the other shows which card in the envelope in the corner of the drawer gives further information about it.

These records show all sorts of things about higher education in the United States. Like the hospitals of New York city, colleges have been uselessly multiplied and local almost without regard to any consistent system. In one town in a Southern State there are two Methodist colleges. One is assisted by the Methodist Church, the other by the Southern branch. Both, of course, are drawing pupils from the same territory. There is need for only one.

The files of the board are teeming with applications for assistance. As it is an organization for the distribution of funds, every application is filed away for consideration at the proper time. Up to the present moment the applications, if granted, would consume the millions of dollars of the principal as well as the income.

According to one well known Southern educator, a president of a State university, there are one hundred so-called colleges in the South and West which ought to be classified as academies and do preparatory work.

The struggle that some of these collegiate institutions have to keep on their feet because of lack of funds and students is indicated by the fact revealed to the General Education Board that in 1905 more colleges died than were organized.

The underlying policy of the board will be that of creating among the people a desire for education and a sense of financial responsibility for it. It will not give funds in aid of the establishment of high schools or elementary schools, believing that the people ought to support these themselves by taxation. With the idea of promoting high schools, however, the board is planning to assist in the support of a special department in State universities, to be called the department of secondary education.

The board believes that the best way to promote elementary education, especially in the Southern rural regions, where distances between houses are great and the land is productive of only small incomes, is to help the people to increase their financial resources. With this in mind, the board is co-operating with the Department of Agriculture to show the occupants of cheap land how to make it more productive by intensive methods. The schools will come, it is believed, when the money is available and a desire for them is created among the people.

LONDON'S UNEMPLOYED.

Countess of Warwick Suggests a Solution of This Important Problem.

Unemployment is generally regarded as (a) a passing social ailment or symptom of local disorder; (b) natural phase of civilization; (c) the result of intemperance, indolence, or incapacity in individuals.

To those holding the belief last referred to, however, one would point out that unemployment is not an individual state, but a social condition, political and economical, a Slough of Despond, into which individuals are constantly being pushed, says the Countess of Warwick, a leading member of the English aristocracy, who takes the greatest interest in matters political and economical. Personal conduct may decide which of two individuals shall be employed, but it does not decide how many shall be employed.

No members of the building trades need really be unemployed, so far as the need for their labor goes. A large proportion of our people are worse housed than the cattle of a peasant farmer.

Therefore, real need for such labor is obvious. It is equally monstrous that the tailor and shoemaker should be unemployed when there are 122,000 children in London alone going to school in an underfed condition.

Obviously, then, there is urgent demand for the services of all workmen, but the spending power to make that demand effective is lacking in the very classes that could and should use it.

The wrong lies not in the number needed, but in the fact that even a single willing worker can be denied from employment while land, machinery and tools are lying idle and others are in urgent need of the funds he is able to produce.

This evil is an inevitable result of land and capital being used to en-



Countess of Warwick.

do a few individuals to live at the expense of their fellows, who are not allowed to live at all in so far as they contribute to that end.

There is no solution of the unemployment problem save in the organization by the community of its own resources for the common good of its members.

The better educated workmen clearly see this, and see also that an unemployed class is vitally necessary to the capitalist in resisting movements toward better conditions. Even the rank and file begin to realize that unemployment is but one phase of the whole question of poverty.

"All palliatives are undesirable when offered as a substitute for facing facts and finding remedies, but of all palliatives measures the most pernicious are those dependent on the forms of private philanthropy, which we misleadly 'charity'."

In the carrying out of remedial measures only harm will be done by such as do not actually increase the spending power of the class employed. Sending men to wood-cutting or meat making at a dole-wage, and then selling their products at low prices, only results in the regular workers being undersold and thrown out of work.

The real problem has not been touched. Nor can it be touched except through increase of the numbers of persons regularly employed and through increases of the spending power of those already in work by improvements in wages and reductions in the cost of living.

But what is needed more than all is permanence of employment. Of course the capitalist wants only temporary measures, so that he may always have abundance of cheap labor to exploit; but, generally speaking, what is good for the capitalist—or that he thinks is good for him—is bad for the nation.

To organize an army of 5,000 well-paid men in large schemes, say of reforestation and foreshore reclamation, would do more real good than a few days of work here and there now and again for 50,000.

The slum districts of our towns are a crying evil. Sooner or later they must be demolished and better accommodations provided. There is absolutely nothing, except indifference and stupidity, to prevent the organization of building and slum-dwelling armies to do the work so long neglected.

Again many old people are struggling on at reduced wages, who long since have retired on honorable pensions. This is bad for them, bad for our industries, bad for the younger men kept unemployed.

ATHLETES, NEW AND OLD

Revival of Greek Games Causes Some Comparisons.

AMERICAN SUPERIORITY

Longest Race in Ancient Olympian Games Was Two and Three-Quarter Miles—Instances of Contestants Dropping Dead from Exhaustion Upon Reaching Goal.

Though in ancient song and story the athlete of the Olympic games was extolled as almost superhuman, and by later poets as invulnerable, yet he now appears in many ways inferior to the matter-of-fact man of modern times. Deeds which were once regarded as wonderful are now performed so often or so easily that they have become fairly commonplace. Leander's achievement in swimming across the Hellespont was at one time considered astounding, yet the Hellespont has a minimum width of one-sixteenth that of the English Channel, which Capt. Webb crossed. The longest race in the ancient stadium at Olympia was about two and three-fourths miles long, which was so exhausting to the participants that often, as did the Spartan Ladas, they dropped dead on reaching the goal. Who hears of runners killing themselves by overexertion nowadays, although there are races now much longer than in the time of Olympia's oldtime glory?

The Olympic games, as they were first revived at Athens in 1896, have done much to rob the ancient athlete of his renown. These contests of the physical man have prompted comparisons of what the past and the present have accomplished, and caused speculation as to whether the human body now is as well developed as in the days of early Greece. The General verdict seems to be that modern man surpasses his predecessors.

It is, of course, impossible to compare the ancient with the present day sprinters. In the early times the Greeks had no stop watches to record short races. The trickling water clock or the crawling shadow of the sundial enabled them to divide their days only in a crude sort of way. When the dromos, or 200-yard foot race, was run at an Olympian festival, the beholders did not cry out as modern spectators do, "What time was made?" The only thought of the multitude was, "Who won?" A champion to-day can cover this distance in a little more than twenty seconds, but the ancient mind knew no such delicate splittings of time as seconds.

If the ancient Greeks, however, sprinted as do the modern athletes of Greece, and could they repeat now their performances in the company of a good American runner, they would make a sad showing. When the Olympic games were held at Athens in 1896 for the first time since their abolition in 394 by the Emperor Theodosius, the Greek runners immediately attracted attention because they seemed to imitate exactly the peculiar gait of their predecessors. In ancient friezes and statuary the Olympian stadiodromoi, or sprinters, always have the forward leg high in air, and the other stretched out straight behind, with the toes scarcely touching the ground. They appear to be leaping, as if their race were a series of rapid jumps.

Before the foot races were run at the Olympic games of 1896 the multitude of Greeks seated in the great horseshoe of the stadium were saying: "Our men will win surely. They have classic style and grace." Or, as the Crown Prince of Greece expressed it, "They are a harmony of motion." But no sooner were the runners away before the bounding, jumping Greek contestants fell behind the low-sliding forms of the Americans, whose legs worked with the regularity of clocks, and who in speed seemed to resemble the famed coyote of their native land.

Americans won all of the short foot races, and when Thomas Burke, of the Boston team, who won the 400-meter race so easily that he slackened his last twenty steps to a walk, was asked why the Greeks fell so far behind, he answered: "They jump up and down on their heels, and waste their energy in going up into the air."

The Greek of to-day at all events has proved himself inferior to the American in the sport which Homer speaks of as the delight of the most ancient Hellenic kings. Greatly disappointed by their failure to capture the foot race prizes, the Greeks at the Athenian games of 1896 were certain of victory in throwing the discus. The Greek contestants, who preceded the foreign participants, made this feeling of triumph in the hearts of the Athenian spectators all the more sure. They struck such graceful attitudes that each recalled the beautiful statue of the Discobolus, which has been called by Byron "a poem of strength." After the classic performance of the Greeks the awkward antics of the Americans were greeted with much good natured laughter. Yet despite his lack of grace, Captain Garrett, of Princeton, who had never had a discus in his hands until three days before the event, won the contest. He threw the "plaster" 29.15 meters, or 19.5 cubits beyond the throw of the best champion.

MONEY EARNED BY WRITERS.

George Ade's Quick Rise as a Literary, Financial Success.

According to the Detroit Free Press, the day when the skilful writer must look to the praise of posterity for his sole emolument is now permanently gone. That there is money in current literature, and almost fabulous sums of it in current humorous "literature," the writer asserts. The figures he offers speak for themselves:

George Ade's income from his plays and books is now \$150,000 a year. This is the annual interest at 6 percent, on \$2,500,000. George Ade, in all probability, will be the first literary man in the history of the world to earn \$1,000,000 from his writings—that is, the first man to receive this amount during his lifetime.

The royalties of Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, have amounted to vast fortunes, but their earning capacity greatly outlasted their terms of life.

When Kipling's income, in the height of his popularity, reached the



George Ade.

sum of \$50,000 a year the world was astounded. He was the first of the prodigious literary earners, and he made a dent on the pages of books that will last as long as the English language. It is safe to say that Kipling's income is not one-fourth that of Ade's to-day. Kipling's splendid novel, the greatest novel of the nineteenth century, "The Light that Failed," was practically a failure as a play, though it was shabbily dramatized. It is doubtful if, altogether, the earnings of this book will amount to that of "The College Widow" when the latter's career as a play stage is done.

Roughly speaking, fifteen years ago, Ade was working for \$5 a week. To-day he is earning over \$400 a day. There is only one other man in this country who could rival Ade as a literary financial success. This man refuses to compete. He is Finley Peter Dunne, who created Dooley, and, although his copy is worth a dollar a word, he makes no attempt to produce it. Humor pays. Both of these men evolved in Chicago newspaper offices.

Mrs. Wharton, whose human insight and literary workmanship are incomparable; William Dean Howells, Gilbert Parker, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, and Mark Twain are all large earners in the world of books, but their combined annual income does not largely exceed that of Ade's alone.

Robert Louis Stevenson, who, like Kipling, has not yet come into his own, did not receive \$150,000 in all his writing days. The united earnings of Copernicus, who discovered the shape of the earth and the movements of the stars; Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood; and Darwin, one of the pioneers of evolution, did not amount to Ade's annual income.

The humorist is a sincere worker. Ade does not write for money, in the sense of taking any liberties with his pen. He will go to any lengths to better his work. He has the infinite capacity of taking pains. He is too wise to flood the market with his own goods and suffer the contempt which comes of familiarity. Still, he has large commercial acumen and a canny provident instinct—witness the Indiana farm which will provide a home for him in his old age should poverty overtake him.

At the Chicago Press Club certain of his friends were wroth because Ade gave up his fables for plays. The humorist said he knew best. Later, when his fabulous income was assured from the stage, his friends asked him if he did not regret sometimes that he had turned so completely to the playwright end of literature.

"No," said he, "I would do it over again." That was two years ago. He has since changed his mind to a degree, for his favors are once more falling to the press.

Feats of Strength by Small Plants.

Strength is not a thing usually if its roots have not sufficient room connected with maidenland ferns, yet they will break the pot in which they will force the curbstones between which they may spring up out of their place and in a single night a crop of small mushrooms have lifted a large stone. Indeed, plants have been known to break the hardest rocks. The island of Aldra to the northwest of Madagascar, is becoming smaller and smaller through the action of the mangroves that grow along the foot of the cliffs. They eat their way into the rock in all directions, and into the gaps thus formed the waves force their way. In time they will probably reduce the island to pieces.

MARK OF STATE POLICE

Pennsylvania's Experiment May be Tried Elsewhere.

ORDER AMONG MOBS

Act Independently or in Co-operation With Local Police—Authorized to Make Arrests Without Warrant for any Violation of Law—Special Uniform Worn.

Pennsylvania is the only State in the United States that has a rural police force under State control. This organization is a body of mounted men known as the State Police Force, says the Brooklyn Eagle. Its powers were granted to it by the State Legislature, and it is entirely independent of the police forces of the cities. The organization is in fact a state constabulary that, it is believed, will be efficient during strikes in keeping order. Indeed, the members of this constabulary have been already dubbed by the trade unionists as "Penny packer's Cossacks."

It is no exaggeration to say that the Pennsylvania State Police is one of the finest bodies of mounted men in the world, quite equal to that other famous body, the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police. Picked from a host of applicants, selected after a careful physical and medical examination, every man on the force is almost physically perfect, mentally above par, and, in the important matter of training, without a peer, for in selecting the candidates preference was given to those who had seen service in the army and a consequence many, if not most of the police, are soldiers with brilliant records. It is only a question of time when a force like this, the first of its kind in the United States, will attain a fame as world wide as that of the Canadian police or the constabulary of Cape Colony. To American eyes, the troops of the new State police will appear strange. Transport one of them to a London street and he would scarcely attract attention, for the helmet adopted is very similar to the serviceable headgear of the English metropolitan force. The comfortable campaign hat of the American soldier had to be rejected in uniforming this force, for the gentle weapon of the enraged miner is usually a chunk of coal, and something more substantial than a campaign hat must protect the skulls of the State police. The helmet is a stiff cork, covered with black cloth, with a black metal device on the front showing the coat of arms of the State and from the top of the helmet a plume of feathers and the man's number. Lightness and strength are combined in this helmet.

The uniform was also selected with a view to service and utility. It is composed of a dark gray whipcord blouse, with outside patch pockets and standing collar, nickel buttons showing the coat of arms of the State of Pennsylvania, riding breeches of the whipcord, black leather belt, with pistol and carbine cartridge loops, black pigskin puttees and nickel spurs.

Instead of the showy sword of the London mounted police, the State police are armed with a long formidable club and a 30-caliber Colt revolver when on patrol duty. In times of riot or serious trouble they will carry a carbine. The horse equipment consists of the regulation black McClellan army saddle with saddle bags and black leather bridle with the Prussian cavalry bit.

The individual intelligence of the men is an important factor in the work of maintaining the peace in the State, for the power entrusted to them is necessarily broad and elastic. They are authorized to make arrests, without warrant, for all violations of the law which they may witness and to serve and execute warrants issued by the proper authorities. They are also authorized and empowered to act as forest, fire, game and fish wardens and in general to have the powers and prerogatives conferred by law upon members of the police force of cities of the first class or upon constables of the commonwealth and are intended as far as possible to take the place of the police now appointed, at the request of the various corporations. They are further required to co-operate with the local authorities in detecting crime and apprehending criminals and to preserve law and order throughout the State.

There are four troops, each consisting of a captain, lieutenant, five sergeants and fifty men. The sum of \$425,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for the expense of the force. The salaries are proportioned as follows: Superintendent, \$2,000 a year; deputy superintendent, \$2,000 a year; captains, \$1,500; lieutenants, \$1,200; sergeants, \$1,000, and privates \$720 a year.

Missing Londoners.

No fewer than 20,000 persons are reported missing in London every year. Only about one-fifth of these missing persons are ever accounted for. The others disappear from friends forever. Many of them are "wanted" by the police, which explains why they do not appear.

The shark holds the record for long-distance swimming. One of these creatures has been known to cover 800 miles in three days.

The fish linen industry is booming as it has not been in years, largely on the expanding exports to the United States.

HERO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

General Funston's Capacity and Energy Did Much to Restore Order.

A man, small of stature, weighing about 125 pounds, with red hair, fearlessness and determination written in every lineament of his countenance, came out of the shadow of the San Francisco horror as the hero of the day.

Few men have had such an adventurous and exciting career as General Funston. He gained his present status in the regular army by his deeds of daring. He is the man who captured Aguinaldo after our au-



Major General Frederick Funston.

thorities had despatched of getting possession of the Filipino leader, thereby breaking the backbone of the rebellion. He is the man whose troops, the Kansas volunteers, first reached the town of Malolos, the seat of the insurgent government. He is the man who swam across the Rio Grande River with a small force behind him and at the end of a long rope, in the face of a galling fire from the enemy. With this rope he worked rafts as ferries that carried General MacArthur's brigade across the stream, and which thrashed the rebels at Calumpit and drove them into the mountains. This latter deed was officially recorded as one of the most daring enterprises of the war in the archipelago. It was Funston's second attempt to cross the river, which was of immense strategical value. The engagement lasted four hours.

This and his capture of Aguinaldo caused President McKinley to appoint him a brigadier in the regular army—he was a colonel of a Kansas regiment of volunteers. Up to this time he had little knowledge of the art of war, but he made up for his deficiency by his practical understanding of military tactics.

Brigadier General Funston was born at Carlyle, O., on November 9, 1865. His father was Edward Horne Funston, representative in Congress from Kansas for nine years. Young Funston went to the latter State with his parents in 1877. He attended the Kansas State University about 1886 and after a few years he left the institution without securing his diploma and started into the newspaper business as a reporter on a Kansas City paper. In 1887 he was city editor of the Tribune in Fort Smith. A year later Funston was a Bohemian in the United States Death Valley expedition. In 1893 he was appointed a commissioner of the Department of Agriculture to explore Alaska and report on its flora.

Subsequent to the Alaskan venture he went to Mexico on a private undertaking, planning to get options on coffee plantations. The financial support to the success of his intentions was not forthcoming. He then became assistant secretary of the Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. The routine of this post was monotonous to him, and three months later he surprised his friends by enlisting as a private in the Cuban army. His promotion in that service was rapid.

During the eighteen months he spent in Cuba he was in twenty-three battles, had his left arm mutilated by a shell, received a Mauser bullet in his left lung, and was sick of the fever in two months. Once, while leading a battery to a point of vantage, he had his horse shot under him. The animal rolled on Funston's right leg, crushing the thigh. His campaigning by this time had rendered him a physical wreck and his request to be retired from the service was granted. On the way to the coast, however, he was captured by the Spanish. He was condemned to die, but later, being put on parole, escaped and came to New York.

Funston's capture of Aguinaldo is an exploit that has been likened in gallantry to the feat of Cushing during the Civil War in destroying the Confederate ram Albemarle. He captured a messenger from Aguinaldo's headquarters who was carrying messages to the various insurgent chiefs. Learning the nature of the communications, Funston conceived the plan of equipping a number of native troops who would pass themselves off as rebel reinforcements, several Americans going along ostensibly as prisoners. The expedition embarked on a gunboat and landed near Baler. For six days the expedition marched over exceedingly difficult country. Word was sent to Aguinaldo for food, a ruse that worked with great success, for it played his suspicion.

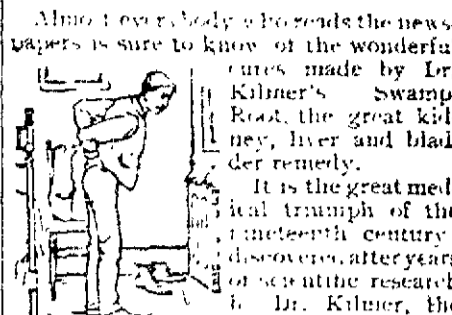
The party later on was rescued by Aguinaldo on the Palanan River, and after a lively fight the Filipino and his party were captured.

The Belgian Sanatorium for Consumptives at Borgoumont claims nearly 85 per cent. of successful results.

DO YOU GET UP

WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.



Almost every body who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the greatest medical triumph of the nineteenth century; a discovery, after years of scientific research, by Dr. Kilmor, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in gradually curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root is not recommended for ever, but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be just the remedy for you. It has been tried on many cases of hospital work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to detect and cure kidney and bladder trouble. When writing, mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmor, A. Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

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Time Table - - Season of 1906

Commencing June 27, 1906

Subject to change without further notice

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A finely equipped new boat

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Leaves Appledore and Oceanic Hotels (Isles of Shoals) for Portsmouth, at 8:00 and 11:20 a.m., and 5:00 p.m., Sundays, at 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

Fare for Round Trip 50cts.

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FARE ONE WAY 50 Cts.

CHEAP BUTTER

IS OLEO'S BEST FRIEND.

As long as people clamor for something cheap we shall have adulterated food.

We do not make cheap butter. We do make butter of extra good quality and deliver it while it has all its original flavor and aroma.

PURE CREAM IN ANY QUANTITY.

Philip Farms Creamery, ELIOT, ME.

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Of Every Description.

Blank Books Made to Order

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Over Pay's Store Portsmouth, N. H.

Cemetery Lots

Card For and Turfing Done.

With increased facilities, the subscriber is again prepared to take charge of and keep in order such lots as any of the cemeteries of the city may be intrusted to his care. He will also give special attention to the tiling and grouting of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies. In addition to work at the cemetery he will do tiling and grouting in the city and suburbs.

Cemetery lots for sale, also loan and turf, (credit) delivered to the city, or by rail, or by auto, and South street, or by rail, or by auto, or by water, of Market St., with a view to the city.

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MONDAY, JULY 23, 1906.

OUR AGED SENATORS

Young men for war and old men for counsel has been a saying lived up to for many hundreds of years by the leading nations of the world. The Senate of the United States offers a fine example of the abilities of men who have passed the Osler age. Prior to the Civil War the South obtained much of its great strength in the Senate by retaining its leaders year in and year out, while the North kept for its policy the constant "changing of horses." Today, however, it seems to be the general custom, both North and South, to pick out a good man for the Senate and then to keep him there.

Senator Morgan of Alabama is eighty-two years of age, while his colleague, Senator Pettus, is eighty-five, and nothing derogatory to the characters or abilities of these gentlemen has ever been heard. The state of Alabama will undoubtedly retain them in office so long as they retain their bodily and mental abilities. It seems hardly possible, it is said, enfeebled as they are, that either can outlive another term.

Senator Teller of Colorado is seventy-six years of age, while his colleague, Senator Patterson, is sixty-six. Senator Bulkeley of Connecticut, who succeeds Senator Hawley, is sixty-nine. Senator Bacon of Georgia is sixty-seven. Senator Culom of Illinois is seventy-nine. Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, lately defeated for reelection, is sixty-eight, which is also the number of years which have passed over the head of his colleague, Senator McCreary.

Senator McBurney of Louisiana is sixty-nine. Senator Hale of the Pine Tree state is seventy, while Senator Frye, his colleague, is three years his senior. Senator Alger of Michigan is seventy and his retirement is expected soon. Senator Proctor of Vermont is willing to retire at seventy-five years of age in favor of his own son, who is now the Republican candidate for governor of the Green Mountain state.

Senator Money of Mississippi is sixty-seven, as are also Senators Clark of Montana and Dryden of New Jersey. Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island is sixty-five, while Senator Millard of Nebraska is seventy. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire is sixty-nine years of age, and it does not look as if the people would very soon ask for his retirement.

Altogether the United States Senate may be taken for a conservative—and therefore much abused—public body, composed of men who are old enough to care little for the present opinion of any number of people, knowing well that if a man acts according to his honest convictions, he has done his duty, and will generally come out right in the end.

BIRDS' EYE VIEWS

It is easy to sleep on the deep. But to try it inside a canoe, it is to invite, unless it's done right, the blue deep to sleep upon you.

Walter Wellman has the advan-

tage of being in a good cool Summer resort.

A Chicago man has written a book on automobile etiquette. If it applies to the automobilists, here's hoping it will be followed.

The next President of the United States will have \$25,000 a year for travelling expenses; and it won't be necessary to itemize the bill.

William Jennings Bryan is taxed for five dollars' worth of bees. Perhaps he's going to use them to make things lively during the campaign of 1908.

With Admiral Togo and his fleet at Hampton Roads there is no reason why the Jamestown Exposition shouldn't be a success of the first water.

In the local banks of Kansas the sum of \$136,000,000 is on deposit. That ought to be enough to move the wheat crops without outside aid or railroad rebates.

Mme. Bernhardt says she liked the Canadians, but that "there is too much of the Latin race in them." How much of any other race can the "Divine Sara" lay claim to?

The Democrats of Maine were too busy to do any indorsing on the tariff and William Jennings Bryan. Perhaps they have a Maine man they'd like to substitute for the latter.

Wonder what share of Congress's \$82,500 brown-tail moth appropriation will be turned over to New Hampshire? It's all designed for New England, but here's predicting that the Bay state gets the hog's share.

Congress has generously appropriated \$82,500 to exterminate the brown tail moth in New England. That sum won't be a circumstance. Massachusetts has spent a good part of a million, and the cucumy is still on the increase.

OUR EXCHANGES

A Vacation Suggestion

The annual puzzle again is here, Or, "Where in the world shall we go this year?" The mountains answer with views and rides. The shore talks back of its times and tides. The country tells of its peaceful ways—Each laid in the paces of frank self-praise. How simple 'twould be were each man to "stop" At the place whose name should suggest his "shop!"

There's Vineyard Haven for the growers of grapes; Bay Head for the hatter to try his shapes; The haberdasher might like Proust's Neck; Long Beach or Short Hill for the man "in spec." Marblehead? For the sculptor, if you please. With the pianist touching the Tampa Keys; Stone Harbor for masons, while, perhaps. Block Island would suit the builder chaps. Should the angler tire of bleak Cape Cod. Let him seek Bass Rocks with his reel and rod. Deal Beach would receive the players of bridge. Plain "Friends" might Summer 'long Quaker Ridge; Fire Island would seem to the fireman fit; Watch Hill with the "copper" might make a hit; Sullivan ought to delight the sports; And Sugar Hill sweeten the out-of-sorts; The temperance people Cold Spring might try. While the not-so-strict ones could go to Rye. Or the one might turn to the Water Gap. While Bar Harbor the other should entrain. Sad spinsters o'er the Blue Hills might roam; Young mothers at Rockway feel at home; Sag Harbor for those who have no new clothes; Bell Beach for the girl with a plenty beaux; Point Comfort predicts for the lazy rest. Or they might seek sleep on Lake Placid's breast; Or, if it's the crowding guests that hurt, Try Shelter Island or Mount Desert. One even might settle the "color line." "Black Mountains for yours!" "White Plains for mine!"

And so the list might run on at will,

And so the list might run on at will,

And so the list might run on at will,

And so the list might run on at will,

And so the list might run on at will,

And so the list might run on at will,

With a beach or a harbor, a plain or a hill. For every one. Just let the name suggest The thing that in Winter you like the best. —By Warwick James Price in July Lippincott's Magazine.

Collier's On New Hampshire Politics

Winston Churchill's contest with the Boston and Maine railroad has been transferred from a candidacy for the State Senate to a candidacy for the governorship of New Hampshire; or, at present, for the Republican nomination, which means the same thing. As an appeal on wide principles had to be made, it seemed wiser to address the whole state than a fraction of it. The only way a great corporation's grip, once fastened on a community, can be loosened, is to get the people interested, and on the degree of interest shown in New Hampshire, the outcome will probably depend. The call of the Union Republican Club to Mr. Churchill to run was signed by solid and clear headed citizens, including two editors, James F. Colby, professor of law at Dartmouth College; William W. Niles, the Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire; James W. Remick, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court; Edmund S. Cook, the City Solicitor of Concord, and a few other men of similar standing, acting as a committee for the club and for the independent citizenship of the State. "The people of New Hampshire," said the call, "desire to govern themselves." Mr. Churchill, in his reply, pointed out that the New Hampshire conditions were similar to those in all states except those where the people have been aroused. "If we win," he says, "we pledge ourselves to the enactment of such progressive laws as will give the people a better control of their government, among which I would suggest the following: A direct primary law, a law to abolish the lobby, and a law on the lines of that enacted by the Federal government to do away with the evils which attend the giving of passes within the state."—Collier's Weekly.

The Frog Killers

A party of scantily clad Summer pedestrians were apparently enjoying themselves hugely Thursday by taking frogs out of a mud hole on the premises of J. E. Ruffe, using a rod and hook. Entertaining sport to them, perhaps, but death to the frogs and a respite for bugs and mosquitoes.—Nelson (N. H.) correspondent Keene Sentinel.

Not The Only One

Chailey (despairingly)—I fear I shall never win her love. Harry (encouragingly)—Nonsense! man. Lots of other fellows have. Why shouldn't you?—American Spectator.

Sartorial Information From Eden's Garden

While everybody knows that clothing originated in the Garden of Eden, it was not generally known until Mrs. Ruge spoke that the first pair of trousers was made in Egypt about the year 3000 B. C. This was contemporaneous with the death of Adam, and the reasonable inference is that as long as our great ancestor lived he clung obstinately to the fashion he himself invented. Mrs. Ruge explains that for some time men and women alike wore apions, but finally a dress reformer cut holes in his apron, and, sticking his legs through, came out in the incipient trousers. Now we begin to understand the origin of the expression "tied to a woman's apron string." It referred contemptuously to the old mossbacks who would not substitute the new trousers for the original garment. By diligent study and careful attention to the lectures and essays of art critics and students of antiquity we learn a whole lot as we go through life. But we wish Mrs. Ruge had told us at what age Pharaoh's daughter put Moses into long trousers.—Roswell Field in the Chicago Post.

LARGE ROSE CLUSTER

A Hampton Beach item speaks of Scarlet Rambler roses at that resort with "from six to eight on each cluster." In the garden of Mr. and Mrs. E. Watson on Richards avenue are Scarlet Rambler roses, nearly all of which run as high as sixteen to the cluster, and in one cluster are thirty-eight roses.

SHE WAS NOT THERE

A report gained circulation on Sunday that Mrs. W. L. Payne, (formerly Mrs. Leslie Carter), the actress, was one of the congregation at St. John's. Several were sure that they recognized the woman, but Rev. Mr. Hovey assured a newspaper man that it was a case of mistaken identity.

AT NEW CHURCH CHAPEL

An Abstract Of The Sermon Delivered On Sunday

At the New Church Chapel, Little Harbor Road, the usual Sunday morning service took place at half past ten o'clock yesterday.

The subject of the sermon was "Worldliness."

An abstract follows:

There are two kinds of so-called character. One is worldly, and depends upon the approval and respect of men; the other is spiritual and unworldly, and depends upon a continuous and growing effort to live according to the Lord's commandments. Most men are so immersed in the desire to appear well before others, that they are absolutely unconscious of their lack of any more solid standard of worth. When the demands of worldly respectability appear to coincide with those of good life, then it is not easy, at first sight, to appreciate the essential and enormous difference there is between character that springs from the love of appearing well in the sight of men and that which springs from the love of acting rightly in the Lord's sight. There are times, however, when we have to choose between pleasing men and pleasing God,—between doing that which appears good but is really evil, and doing that which appears evil but is really good. In such a situation, the choice of the good reality and the sacrifice of the good appearance strengthens our souls and makes us more able to fight in the Lord's cause and to do his work. We should never permit ourselves unnecessarily to appear to offend against the external standards of good life; but we must bow to how we make those external appearances take the place of internal obedience to the Lord. Too much care for appearances, at the expense of realities, although it may strengthen the worldly character, will weaken our essential, spiritual manhood.

What is true of individuals is also true of families, societies, and churches. From family pride men and women will work to keep up appearances without sufficient respect for the realities of life. This sort of painful selfishness contributes nothing to true character and only perpetuates a false and fictitious social standard. Church life in spiritual vigor, and in the power to work efficiently for the good of human souls, by their desire to be influential and important in the community. The virtue of a church is in its power to touch the consciences and to improve the lives of men; not in the numbers of its congregation, the size of its bank account or the eloquence of its preacher. It is good to be respected by men when we can be lovingly independent of them and consciously dependent on the Lord. It is miserable and wretched to be dependent on their respect for our strength and happiness in life. The text was taken from the 5th chapter of John, verses 41-44 inclusive.

"I receive not honor from men. But I know you, that ye have not the love of God in you. I am come in my Father's name, and ye receive me not; if another shall come in his own name, him ye will receive. How can ye believe, which receive honor one of another, and seek not the honor that cometh from God only?"

SWORD AND PEN

Story of a Victory of the Latter Over Former

The rights and privileges of the press and newspaper men in presenting authentic information to the public have been from time to time disputed in satire and ignorance by many who, to say the least, know no better.

The following incident which occurred at an annual meeting of the volunteer and yeomanry forces of Great Britain held at the Crystal Palace, London, some years ago, will clearly define the position, rights and abuses of the newspaper man.

The occasion referred to was really for practical rivalry between both organizations in their respective arms and spheres. After the usual clashing of spirits in the tournament arena, tent pegging, sabre exercises and so forth, an adjournment was called to the banquet hall, where there was a well supplied table of both edibles and choice liquors.

As is common on such occasions, the usual toasts to royalty, army and navy were proposed and responded to and quite naturally, as a fitting conclusion to the coffee and cigars, a toast to the press was proposed by a young officer.

In proposing the toast, however, he made the unfortunate error of dis-

putting the strength of the pen above that of the sword.

The newspaper men present, who numbered quite a company, representing as they did the London and provincial press, promptly resented the reflection thus cast upon their profession and in responding to the toast the father of the Fourth Estate, a well known reporter of the good old school of both shorthand and discursive writers, commenced at first in a cool, calm and deliberate manner to analyze first the remarks of the young officer and then to expound the benefits derived from the general reliability of a respectable newspaper man.

In the course of his remarks, he took advantage of the young officer's age and inexperience to emphasize his inability to speak upon anything so important as the relative worth and value of the sword and pen, which quite naturally brought all the young bloods at the tables to the aid of their colleague in arms.

The press, nevertheless, maintained its equilibrium and continued in the same easy and deliberate style of retort and finally, to cap the whole, the responder came out with a few trenchant remarks on the conduct of an up to that time obscure military commander who was given carte-blanche in Egypt to massacre hordes of unfortunate natives with all the modern organization of an up-to-date, first class power at his back, and emphasizing the remarks with this utterance:

"Gentlemen:—It is only what an ordinary school boy can do in our present day, provided he has faithfully studied his vulgar and decimal fractions."

J. J. O. B.

INJURED AT PEABODY

Portsmouth Man Receives Broken Arm While at Work

William Welch, living at 15 Green street, was injured on Sunday at West Peabody, Mass., where he was working in the steam shovel crew of the Boston and Maine railroad.

The shovel had just lifted a large root from the gravel bank and Welch went to assist in moving it when the root slipped and fell, jamming him against a large rock and breaking his left arm.

He was attended at a Salem hospital and was later sent to his home in this city.

PAINFUL INJURY

Received at the Navy Yard by Fred Hett

Fred Hett, the well known truckman, met with a painful accident on Saturday.

He was engaged in handling machinery in transportation at the navy yard when a large piece fell in such a manner as to strike him on the left side of the head, inflicting a bad cut which required several stitches.

He was attended at the yard dispensary.

SHARPEN YOUR LAWN MOWER

Now is the time to have your lawn mower overhauled and put in first class condition. Every mower is ground by a practical mechanic on an especially made machine, which leaves no guess work nor standing grass. All work will receive the same careful attention it did last year.

FRANK S. SEYMOUR.

THE WEATHER FOR TOMORROW

(Special to The Herald) Washington, July 23.—Cooler weather is indicated for Tuesday, with fresh west winds.

Tributes to the Departed.

Corn and bread are still offered by the pious Basques of the Pyrenees to the dear departed on their death anniversary. A traveler in Spain describes how, at San Sebastian, he has often seen some poor fisherman's daughter praying in a church for a dead relative "amid baskets full of fruit, loaves of bread and corn, and kneeling upon the tomb of her ancestors."

Cabman's Superstitions.

A cabman never likes to drive a red tie the first thing in the morning. It means he will have bad luck all day. A white top hat brings luck; so does a man who hails a cab with his hand touching a lamp post. An old gentleman with plaid trousers is as good as £2 any day.—Grand Magazine.

Origin of Old Saying.

"Don't care a fig," is not an allusion to the cheapness of figs. In English-speaking lands many other fruits cost less and are less prized. It would be much more natural to say "Don't care a berry." But "fig" in this usage, is a corruption of "fio," and "fio" is a snap of the tongue. Shakespeare used "fio" instead of "fig."

WANT ADS.
SUCH AS FOR SALE,
WANTED, TO LET, LOST
FOUND, ETC.
One Cent a Word.
For Each Insertion.
**3 LINES ONE WEEK
40 CENTS.**

TO LET—A tenement, No. 1 Rockland street, all modern improvements; bath and hot water heat. Apply at No. 3 Rockland street or 35 Penhallow street. J19cht

LOST—On Sunday between Ocean Wave house and St. Andrews-by-the-Sea a pair of eye glasses. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Ocean Wave House.

LOST—The young man on the bicycle who picked up the lady's shawl on the boulevard near the Ocean Wave House, will be rewarded if he will return it to the Ocean Wave House.

AGENTS for "Gloria" the wonderful new drink. Gives youthful vigor. Half a day of new life in every drink. Drink Gloria. C. E. Boynton, Tel. chj12-13W

FOR SALE—Beach lot at Wallis Sands, fronting on beach. Address B. F. D., this office. ch18tf

FOR SALE—Quantity of iron grating such as is used in banks. Inquire at this office. ch15tf

FOR SALE—A dozen second hand doors. Inquire at this office. ch15tf

FOR SALE—Large bank desk, formerly used at Portsmouth Savings Bank. Inquire at this office. ch15tf

ELECTRIC motor for sale. Inquire at this office. M9cht

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Off Portsmouth, N. H.

10 MILES OUT AT SEA
The Ideal Vacation Spot.

OPEN JUNE 27, APPELORE AND OCEANIC

Two Excellent Hotels Under New Management.

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When you call us on telephone you'll not get "Skidoo" or the "Hook," but
GRAY & PRIME
who will give prompt service and send you the best coal mined. Try it

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The positions embrace a practical training in chemical and physical laboratories and shop work. Applicants must be graduates of High Schools or of equal education. In applying state age, education and previous employment and give references. "CHEMIST," AMERICAN LOCO CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

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Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

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WALL PAPERS
ROOM MOULDINGS

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1906 1906

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STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
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PRIVATE DINING ROOMS
THEATRE AND DINNER PARTIES A SPECIALTY.

Life Insurance Free

In case the insured becomes totally disabled from disease or accident after the payment of one year's premium

NO LARGER PREMIUM REQUIRED for a contract of this kind than charged by other Companies, who omit this valuable feature.

TRAVELERS ALONE issues this contract which will be embodied into Life or Endowment Policies.

20% MORTUARY DIVIDEND is guaranteed. The question is why pay the same premium with other Companies and obtain so much less? The Travelers Insurance Co. is one of the best Companies in the world.

C. E. TRAFTON,
District Agent. - - Portsmouth, N. H.

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of good judgment—on the part of the dealer, to keep and sell the best goods, and on the part of the buyer to buy the best, which are cheapest in the end. Everything to furnish the kitchen and laundry.

For Sale by

W. E. PAUL,
45 Market St.,

Horse Shoeing

CARRIAGE WORK AND
BLACKSMITHING.

your horse is not going right come and see us. We charge nothing for examination and consultation. If you want your carriages or carts repaired, or new ones made, we will give you the benefit of our 45 years experience in this business without expense.

Sign Hanging and General Job Work

Attended To.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

IRA C. SEYMOUR.

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Call for a Free Sample Can
of our

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MOCHA

AND

JAVA

COFFEE

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WOODWARD'S

65 Pleasant Street

**Granite State Fire
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Of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital,
\$200,000

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Decorations for Weddings

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**Flowers Furnished For
All Occasions.**

FUNERAL DESIGNS A SPECIALTY.

CASTICK'S, ROGERS STREET.

\$50,000 IN BONDS

Of The New \$30,000,-
000 Panama Issue.

AWARDED TO LOCAL FIRST
NATIONAL BANK

Portsmouth Corporation Successful
Among Many Bidders

THE RATE PAID FOR THE NEW GOVERN-
MENT PAPER IS \$104

Washington, July 22.—The prices bid for the issue of \$30,000,000 Panama bonds were highly satisfactory to the treasury officials, and Secretary Shaw has said that a great many bidders were willing, apparently, to subscribe for the bonds even at a high rate in order to show their appreciation of the government's efforts to build the canal in the shortest possible time.

Treasury officials have ascertained that one bid for \$5,000,000, at \$103.867, had been misplaced. It was found among bids of a lower figure. The discovery of this bid will fix the line between the successful and unsuccessful bidders at about \$103.85. This bid is one of several that were filed by Samuel Byerly of New York. The secretary has made partial allotments to the apparently successful bidders, covering nearly the full amount bid for, and then will make the final allotments when the whole schedule has been adjusted. He will at once designate as government depositories all national banks whose bids were \$103.50 or better, irrespective of whether their bids were successful or not, and in this way he expects to put into circulation at least \$20,000,000.

As to whether he will require government bonds as security for deposits which are likely to be made next fall or whether he will accept state and municipal bonds is a matter in which the secretary says, he has not yet reached a definite conclusion.

Bonds were awarded among others to the following bidders: Thomas J. Davitt, Montpelier, Vt., \$1000 at \$105; National Bank of Barre, Vt., \$7000 at \$104.825; R. A. Eastman, Berlin, N. H., \$100 at \$104; First National Bank of Portsmouth, N. H., \$50,000 at \$104.

Mr. Robinson of Fisk and Robinson of New York, the largest, and Mr. Ayers of the Merchants' National Bank at Philadelphia, the second largest buyer, had a conference with Secretary Shaw in reference to the price to be asked for such bonds as they did not wish to retain for themselves and 104.4, plus three per cent. interest after Aug. 1, was agreed upon. As the bonds pay two per cent. the buyer will have to pay one per cent. interest after Aug. 1.



Lakes in the Clouds

Reached Only by the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Specific Rates to
Pacific Coast and Other Points
until Sept. 15th.

Write F. R. PERRY, D. P. A.,

362 Washington St.,

BOSTON.

1904 STANLEY FOR SALE

This car is equipped with Gray & Davis side lamps, brass horn, electric gauge outfit, spare inner tube, jack, full kit of tools. Has just been received from the paint shop and can hardly be distinguished from a new car. Tires are in good condition. This car will guarantee against defective parts for one year. Apply to Walter L. Shepard, Box 118, Melrose Field, Mass. Car can be seen at 864 Franklin Street.



Chiclets
REALLY DELIGHTFUL

Bouquet de Creme de Menthe
A Dainty Confection
Candy Coated Chewing Gum
Particularly desirable
"after dinner"

The Dean of the Faculty of a Prominent Dental College says: "Those persons who use Chiclets will keep their teeth clear and brilliant and their gums hard and rosy." It's the Chicle and the Peppermint and the flow of saliva.

Ask your Dentist—Buy five cents' worth to-day.

(Retail Storekeepers supplied by any Wholesale Drugist or Confectioner.)
Sole agents supplied by Frank H. Floss & Company, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A., and Toronto, Canada.

In view of the fact that the Merchants' National Bank paid 104.3 per cent. for \$1,000,000 of the bonds, it is pointed out that the margin between the buying and selling price is a narrow one.

ON THE DIAMOND

Portsmouth has been the under dog so far this season. It has lost to both York Beach and Kittery and has won but three of the twelve games it has played. One game out of three with Portland, one of two games with the Jaspers of Manchester and one with Dover have been its only victories. The team is now to be strengthened, however, and Manager Maunson expects to take the game at York Beach on Wednesday and to defeat Kittery in this city next Saturday.

The Kittery team looks good at the present time and next Saturday with Sullivan covering second and Paul on third, will be even stronger than in its first game with Portsmouth.

Kittery's record up to date this season has not been quite as good as in former years, but it has been much better than Portsmouth's in percentage of games won.

George Magoon of East Rochester, who is with the Des Moines team of the Western League, is batting above the .300 mark.

McCabe, formerly of Dartmouth, is catching for the North Attleboro, Mass., team. Jerry Xops, the old league star, is the pitcher.

Paul Radford, the veteran of half a dozen leagues, is playing with the Wakefield, Mass., team. Radford was a member of the old Lynn Association team and started this season with the Lynn New England League team.

Wiley Platt and Robert Little, old big league twirlers, are pitching in the American Association. Schmidt, one year with the Brooklyn National League team, is in the Southern League. He once pitched against Ira Newick, when Portsmouth's star box artist was with the Lynn Association team.

Players and managers seem to agree that it is next to impossible to beat the Biddeford team on its home grounds. In fact, had umpiring at Biddeford may result in the dis-

ruption of the Western Maine League.

An out of town umpire will probably officiate at Portsmouth field next Saturday.

Dover, Somersworth, Rochester and East Rochester have formed a league and a rule that there must be seven local players on every team has been adopted. It is to be hoped that the league will last longer than the Tri-County Association of which Portsmouth was a member last season.

McGarty of Somersworth took his High School team to York Beach on Saturday and was defeated. Next Thursday, he will try again with the Somersworth league team and expects to exact sweet revenge.

Many fans are wondering how the York Beach team happened to lose to the Marines.

Billy Hamilton has deserted his Lancaster, Pa., club in the Outlaw League and has joined the Haverhill New England League team again. It was under Hamilton that Haverhill won the New England League championship.

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE

Prompt Action Should Be Taken

To the Editor of The Herald:—I see that many of the streets were ornamented on Sunday by barrels loaded with rubbish, which were refused by the city teamsters. This is certainly something that should receive the attention of the board of health or somebody who will make people load the barrels properly so that the teamsters can handle them. In any event, the barrels should be kept off the streets when they are refused by the garbage men.

B. M. R.

READY TO BEGIN ATLANTIC SHORE LINE IMPROVEMENTS

Contractor Spinney has completed this work of building the new bridge for the city of Dover in much less time than was thought possible, and the tug Lester L. on Saturday towed the pile driver to Gray and Prime's wharf, where it is in readiness to begin work on the wharves of the Atlantic Shore line, beginning at the Appledore wharf.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. WISNOLSKI'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gum, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

PORTSMOUTH LOST

In Strenuous Game At Kittery
Saturday

BIG CROWD WITNESSED BATTLE ON
KITTERY FIELD

In the first of a series of seven games Kittery defeated its hated rival, the team from this city, on Kittery Field Saturday afternoon by the score of ten to six.

The boys over the river had strengthened their team by the addition of McGrady, who pitched here last season, and Linehan, who played with South Greenland, as back stop. Although McGrady was touched up to the tune of nine hits, they were scattered enough to prevent their being dangerous.

Portsmouth showed a good team in the field, with the exception of the box. Rowe lasted four innings, when, after allowing ten singles and hitting a man, he gave way to Leary, who finished the game creditably.

Philbrick started to umpire, but his decisions were so unsatisfactory that he was removed and "Tommy" Lynskey, who was unable to play on account of an injured arm sustained in Friday's game at York Beach, finished the game and did well.

Able, Paul, Haynes and Hantoon wielded the stick effectively for Kittery and Hanson, Poole and Meader battled well for Portsmouth.

A great running catch by Haynes was the feature.

The second game of this series will be played on Portsmouth Field next Saturday.

The score:

	Kittery	AB	R	B	H	P	O	A	E
Able cf.	4	3	2	1	0	0			
Paul 2b.	5	3	2	1	5	1			
Bunker 1b.	2	1	0	13	0	0			
Haynes lf.	5	3	4	3	1	0			
Hantoon ss.	5	0	2	1	4	2			
S. Johnson rf.	3	0	2	0	0	0			
McGrady 3b.	5	0	0	1	1	1			
Linehan c.	4	0	1	0	2	0			
Total.	36	10	13	27	15	4			

Portsmouth

	AB	R	B	H	P	O	A	E
Tilton ss.	3	2	1	1	3	1		
Hanson lf.	5	1	3	1	0	1		
Manix 2b.	5	1	0	2	3	1		
Meader 1b.	4	1	2	10	1	0		
Powers rf.	4	1	1	2	1	0		
Locke cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0		
Caswell 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	3		
Poole c.	4	0	2	6	2	0		
Rowe p.	2	0	0	0	1	0		
Leary p.	2	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	37	6	9	24	11	6		

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Kittery 10 3 4 0 1 0 1 —10

Portsmouth 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 —6

Earned runs—Kittery, Portsmouth.

Two base hit—Able. First base on

balls—Rowe 2, McGrady. Struck out

—McGrady 6, Leary 4, Rowe. Hits—

off Rowe nine in four innings, off

Leary four in four innings. Stolen

bases—Paul, Tilton 3, Hanson, Mead-

er 3, Powers 2, Locke, Poole. Sacrifi-

ce hits—Bunker 2. Double plays—

Haynes to Bunker, Powers to Mead-

er. Passed ball—Poole. First base on

errors—Kittery 4, Portsmouth 4. Hit

by pitcher—Tilton, Bunker, Linehan.

S. Johnson. Time—2 hours, 10 min-

utes. Umpires—Philbrick and Lyns-

key. Attendance—300.

AN AQUATIC EXHIBITION.

Of Unusual Merit Given At The Went-
worth Saturday

An aquatic exhibition of unusual interest was given in the Hotel Wentworth swimming pool on Saturday by the Brookline, Mass., Swimming Club. The program included twenty-five 100 yard swims, a distance plunge and exhibitions in tubs.

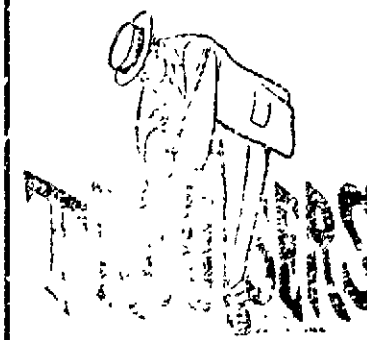
James B. Green did some remarkable fancy swimming and L. R. Rich gave an exhibition of Monte Cristo sack diving.

The final event was a water polo match between the Swimming Club team and a team representing The Wentworth. It was won by the visitors three to two. The teams were made up as follows:

Brookline.—J. B. Green, R. J. McCormick, L. D. McKenzie, R. D. Brennan, R. E. O'Neill.
Wentworth—Irvine Elliott, A. M. McCormick, H. C. Hollis, D. A. Cahill, J. C. Quinlan.

There is every prospect that the session of the state Legislature next Winter will be an exceedingly interesting one.

SHOP TALK.



On a hot day a man can divest himself of his coat and be presentable, but he can't very well spare his trousers. The next thing to none is a very thin pair. We have all the thin kinds—white ducks, linens, serges, flannels and tropical weight worsteds. Prices are light, too.

HENRY PEYSER & SON,

"Selling the Tugs of the Period."

We Know we can save you money on a goods in our line.
We Know we carry the best goods obtainable.
We Know of no better way to make money than to save it by buying of us.
We Know if you're not a customer of ours that if you'll only give us a trial you'll continue to buy.

Our Best Vermont Creamery Butter
25 Cents Lb.

BETTER THAN BOUGHT ELSEWHERE.

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,
35 Congress Street,

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

OUTING SHOES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Bicycle Shoes and Yachting Oxfords in Black.

Tan and White.

Barefoot Sandals in All Sizes.

The White Shoe Store,

Duncan & Storer

5 MARKET ST., PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

LEAVE YOUR BUNDLES.

FLANNELS AND CRASHES

For Hot Weather.

Blue Serges

All Grades and Prices.

Fancy Vestings.

CHARLES J. WOOD,

5 PLEASANT STREET.

TELEPHONE.

"BATHASWEET"

"BATHASWEET" RICE POWDER
Best toilet powder. Antiseptically pure. Relieves sunburn and chafing. Best for baby.
25c THE BOX

A Perfumed Luxury For the BATH
Softens Hard Water. Better than Perfume. 25 baths 12 cents
25c THE BOX

"BATHASWEET" COMPLEXION SOAP
Softens and whitens the skin. Makes heavy creamy lather. Very fragrant. Purest for toilet use.
25c THE CAKE

AT ALL STORES—OR MAILED BY US
HATCHER & COMPANY, 127 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

A New Hotel at the Old Stand

\$250,000

Remodeling, Refurbishing,
and Redecorating the

HOTEL EMPIRE

Broadway, Empire Square & 33d St

NEW YORK CITY.

Restaurant and Service U. S. Hotel

Splendid Location

Most Modern Improvements

Electric Lights

Subway and 12 Stations 2 minutes

Electric Cabs

Electric Cabs, 10 cabs and

Automatic Elevators

Moderate Rates

MUSIC

W. Johnson Quinn, P. M.

Sept. 1906 New York City

OLIVER W. HAM.

(Successor to Samuel H. Vetter)

60 Market Street

Furniture Dealer

—AND—

Undertaker.

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PIERCE MORO FANATICS

Imbued With Religious Frenzy
Only Death Defeats Them.

KILLING AS A PASTIME

Are More Dangerous Than Filipinos

Murders and Robberies Greatly

Reduced Under American Rule—

Amazed by Spaniards—Becoming

More Civilized.

Major Hugh Leonard Scott, U. S.

Army, who is called by his brothers-in-

arms "The Sultan of Sulu," tells the

story that in the Sulu or Jolo Archi-

pelago, comprising one hundred and

20 islands, at the southern end of

Philippines and just above the

equator, he is the supreme American

authority, exercising civil gov-

ernment over the swarming tribes of

people who fill the islands and sur-

rounding, with military control

as necessary.

Major Scott was born in Kentucky,

and attended the Military Acad-

emy at West Point in 1871, enter-

ing the cavalry upon his graduation

in 1876. During the war with Spain

he served with General Wood in

Cuba. He is a sturdily built soldier

and continues to find few words his

observations on things in general and

in particular. No other man in

the country probably knows the

Moro country better, certainly no

man here has been more recently in

the country.

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SIGNALS NATURE HANGS OUT.

Always Gives Warning of Catastrophe
That Is Coming

An experienced farmer on the lookout for a farm shies at the sight of a fellow covered with the reddish spores of the sorrel. He knows at once that the soil is poor and thin, and will cost more than its crops will ever be worth in fertilizers of various kinds.

Sandwort and thyme proclaim a hungry, sandy soil; myrtle, the heaths and tormentilla tell of peaty land valuable only for summer grazings, sheep's sorrel speaks of iron, the valerian and ranunculus of marsh, while veronica, silene, the hybrid poppy and other similar plants in sure signals of chalk and flint below the surface.

For those who have eyes to see them, kindly Nature hangs out signals of all kinds. She only asks that men will use their eyes, says the London Weekly. If they can, and do so, she will never betray them. She has both good and bad signs, which are as plain in their way as good or evil lights to a railway engineer.

For instance, what is called the "dry county" of the Northern Triassic is fairly healthy, partly because in one spot you may camp in safety for a month, in another not a day away the dreaded fever will be upon you in a single night.

So, too, in Florida, when a hunter is traversing the immense swamps, "bannocks," as they are called, which cover huge tracts in the southern part of that State, he searches for a place where pine trees rear their tall heads among the cypresses and palms. There he can camp and sleep in safety, though to spend a night in a few hundred yards away from the pines might mean a bone-racking dose of ague.

Many an Australian explorer has been saved from a horrible death by thirst because he has known the water mallee. This tree, though it may be in the midst of a burning desert, invariably tells of water below its surface. If the traveller be not able to dig, he will find the mallee's fluid below the mallee's roots.

The old shepherd crossing Dartmoor or one of the Scottish moors travels with dry feet, while the stranger is perfectly certain to tumble knee, perhaps waist, deep into a horrible black compound of mud and water. The shepherd avoids the bog, because he has learned to read Nature's danger signal. He does not walk on places where the sphagnum covers the surface, and so avoids the hidden hidden beneath its pale green folds.

Most of us know something of weather signs, those warnings which are hung out for all to read in the sky, and yet how many never notice them at all, so that when there comes a really great convulsion of nature they are caught unprepared. That awful cyclone which overwhipped the great seaport of Galveston three years ago, drowning thousands of people, was heralded by an immense groundswell, which was seen forty-eight hours before the tempest broke.

The Mississippi storm of 1784, which is generally supposed to have been the worst gale that has ever been recorded, and the result of which was to wipe out nearly twenty settlements, flood 10,000 square miles of land and permanently change the course of the great river, was preceded by a strange and at the time inexplicable moaning sound, which went on for three days and seemed to come from the upper air, although below all was still. The Indians heard it and left for the high ground; the whites heard it, stayed where they were and were drowned.

As strange a danger signal as may be found on the surface of this planet is the so-called "Quesbrada Encantada," the enchanted ravine of the Uca Valley, in Honduras, of which an account, written by Mr. George Byron Gordon, who visited the place, is to be found in the memoirs of the Peabody Museum.

When rain is approaching there comes from this ravine a loud, rattling, whistling sound, which varies in intensity according as to whether the coming storm will be heavy or light. Before one of the terrific tropical thunderstorms which at times devastate that part of the world the sound is a deep organ note, which is heard many miles away in every direction.

Even earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, most terrible of all nature's visitations, do not come without due warning. Just before the catastrophe at St. Pierre came news that the Martinique cable was broken. This sort of thing has happened more than once before similar visitations.

Indeed, it may truly be said that to those who have eyes to see nature invariably gives due warning before a coming catastrophe of any kind whatsoever.

Crime in Great Britain.

The principal conclusions as to the increase and decrease of crimes and offenses to be drawn from the statistics for 1904 are shortly stated thus.

Crimes against the person have diminished.

Crimes of the classes chiefly committed by habitual criminals have increased to the same rapid rate as in previous years.

Minor offences of dishonesty have increased.

Perjury, frauds and breaches of trust have increased.

Idleness is stationary.

Offences of the vagrancy class are growing rapidly.

THE PROSPECTIVE CITIZENS

Immigrants Cannot Understand
Delay in Admission.

HURRIED AT INSPECTION

Lot of New Arrivals Not so Hard as

Under Former Conditions—Twenty-

Six Inspectors Examine Two

Hundred Daily—Perfect System

In Vogue.

Admitting immigrants to the freedom of the United States is a good deal more than merely letting files of foreign persons pass in review before a desk. Each candidate for American citizenship passes as right an examination as to his qualifications these days as though he were being considered by the admission committee of a club. There have been times when more immigrants have been passed through the flood-gates at Ellis Island in a single day, but never have they been examined with such thoroughness, despite the extraordinary pressure from the foreign world for admission.

Various conditions result in exceptional rushes, among which may be mentioned the demand in all parts of the country for labor, and that at high wages.

In their anxiety to get their passengers in the steamship companies did not consult each others' schedules, and the result is a clogging of the whole transportation machinery. When the immigrants get to Ellis Island they encounter the fact that the great pavilion was only designed to receive and pass out 5,000 immigrants a day. The result is that stevedores passengers may be detained for several days.

It is impossible to strike an average which will give any idea of what is represented in the examination of an immigrant as far as time is concerned. In most calculations the time is given as two minutes for the ordinary questioning which must be given under the present laws. In the case of large families consisting of children of such tender ages that it is evident that they are not contract laborers or have never had difficulties with the authorities the examination is expeditious after the father has demonstrated his fitness for American citizenship. It is then merely to reckon with an equation of "me too" and to pass the whole company.

Under the present system the immigrants are brought to Ellis Island from the piers in small steamships or barges, and are then directed through a long covered passageway to the lower floor of the main pavilion of the immigration station. Up a stairway they go to the main examination floor, where they are conveyed hither and thither with automatic precision. First comes the sorting process, which looks like the quick shifting about of raw material which is seen in large industrial establishments.

The immigrants are carded into groups of thirty and sent spinning about until they seem to fall easily and naturally into the various compartments where they belong. The manifests which describe the third class passengers must consist of a series of sheets of paper on each of which only thirty names can be placed. On each immigrant is pinned a card which bears a number agreeing with that of one of the manifest sheets.

Before the voyagers attain this distinction, however, they have to pass in review before Marine Hospital surgeons, who examine them as to their physical fitness.

Each line has to pass two physicians. The first one looks for general defects, while the other one turns up the eyelids of every candidate, looking for those diseases of the organs of sight which are enough to bar any immigrant from entering this country.

The examination is conducted with an amazing celerity. The color of the skin, the appearance of the eyes and other indices tell their story quickly to the young surgeons, who are on the alert for defects. If they see that there is something wrong with an immigrant or have reason for a further investigation they make a chalk mark on the coat or gown. An attendant at the end of the line puts the chalked persons into a compartment by themselves and pass the others to a large inclosure, where they are taken in hand by quick speaking and nimble limbed persons known as the groupers.

Twenty-six inspectors, working from eight o'clock until six, allowing time for luncheon, attend to the incoming tide of immigrants. Each inspector averages two hundred immigrants a day, taking the whole force or, in other words, they work up to the full limit of the station under the present arrangement, which is five thousand a day.

Bill Fighting Statistics.

"I am off to Spain, for the bull fighting season," said a photographer. "The season," he said, "lasts seven months, from April to November. Each season there are on an average 500 fights, and in each fight three bulls are killed, ten horses and a twenty-fifth of a man. The aggregate season's slaughter in the ring, that is to say, is 1,500 bulls, 5,000 horses and 20 men. The chief matadors number twenty-five. They each earn about \$5,000 a season. The ordinary helpers earn in a season only \$500.

King Edward is quite six inches shorter than Queen Alexandra.

READ OF UNCLE SAM'S ARMY.

How General Corbin Organized a
Company for the Civil War.

From the time he recruited his first company by getting all of Murat Halstead's printers to leave their work in The Cincinnati Commercial office to fight for the Union until today Lieutenant General Henry C. Corbin who has just been nominated Lieutenant General, has been wherever there was a scrimmage or the prospects of one with the Stars and Stripes in the field.

The Corbins were Virginians, the great-grandfather of the Lieutenant General having served his country as a soldier during the War of the Revolution. The family left Virginia and were among the pioneers of Ohio, where, on a farm, Henry C. Corbin was born and raised. Between the many duties of farm life for a strong youngster he managed to equip himself for the profession of teaching, and began this work when he was 18. He had advanced in his profession when Lincoln's second call for troops, in 1861, made him determine to offer his services to the Union. It was then that he cleaned out The Cincinnati Commercial shop in order to get his quota for his Second Lieutenantcy, in the volunteers.

"Young man," said the editor when he met Corbin the next day, "do you know that you have closed out our paper?"

But Halstead bore him no malice, and only asked that if he had any men over the quota necessary that he credit them to his brother Benton, a recruiting Lieutenant.

Young Corbin knew nothing about the profession of arms when he began with the Seventy-ninth Ohio, but he went after knowledge in this profession with the same determination



MAJ. GEN. H. C. CORBIN

that made him succeed as a teacher. When the organization of his regiment was complete it was sent into Kentucky to repel the Kirby Smith raid. He was made ordnance officer on General Judd's staff when, as he admitted, he didn't know a blank cartridge from a loaded one. His first assignment of duty was to conduct a wagon train of arms and ammunition to a Kentucky regiment twenty-five miles in the interior. This he did with satisfaction to his superiors. In these first weeks of service he studied every available text book on the art and science of war and he rapidly became proficient as an officer.

When the colored regiments were organized by Rosecrans, Corbin was made Major in the first of them attached to the Army of the Cumberland. The regiment was in battle on the march for over a day of five months following the fight with Hood at Decatur, and Corbin was made Lieutenant Colonel and then Colonel. He was brevetted Brigadier General, and then, on the recommendation of Gen. George H. Thomas, was put in the regular army as Second Lieutenant in the Seventeenth Infantry. General Grant subsequently conferred on him the brevet of Major for gallant service in the action at Decatur, and a little later the brevet of

Boston & Maine R. R.

Portsmouth Electric Railway

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

In Effect June 25, 1906

EASTERN DIVISION

Trains Leave Portsmouth
 For Boston—3.20, 5.36, 6.30, 7.30, 7.55, 8.15, 10.55, 11.05 a. m., 1.48, 1.58, 2.21, 3.00, 5.00, 6.35, 7.28 p. m., Sunday, 3.20, 5.16, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 6.55 p. m.

For Portland—7.35, 9.55, 10.45, 11.25 a. m., 2.25, 5.22, 8.50, 11.35 p. m., Sunday 8.30, 10.45 a. m., 8.50, 11.35 p. m.

For Wells Beach—7.35, 9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22 p. m., Sunday 8.30 a. m.

For Old Orchard—7.35, 9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22 p. m., Sunday 8.30 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55, 11.11 a. m., 3.07 p. m.

For Somersworth—4.50, 7.35, 9.45, 9.55, 11.11 a. m., 2.45, 3.07, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—4.50, 7.35, 9.45, 12.15 a. m., 2.48, 5.22, 8.52 p. m., Sunday 8.30, 9.30, 10.48 a. m., 1.25, 5.00, 8.52 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—6.30, 7.30, 7.35, 8.15, 11.05 a. m., 1.58, 2.21, 5.00, 6.35 p. m., Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 6.55 p. m.

For Greenland—7.35, 8.15, 11.05 a. m., 5.00, 6.35 p. m., Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00, 6.55 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—5.55, 7.30, 8.50, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.10 a. m., 1.00, 1.40, 3.15, 3.30, 4.45, 6.00, 7.40, 10.00 p. m., Sunday, 4.00, 8.20, 9.00, 10.30 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 10.00 p. m.

Leave Portland—1.20, 3.50, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 1.35, 6.00, 8.00 p. m., Sunday 1.20, 3.50 a. m., 12.45, 5.00, 5.45, 8.00 p. m.

Leave Old Orchard—9.00 a. m., 12.48, 1.53, 3.52, 6.21, 8.17 p. m., Sunday 5.18, 6.06, 8.17 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7.35, 10.43 a. m., 3.21 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7.22, 9.47 a. m., 12.58, 5.31 p. m., Sunday, 7.00 a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6.35, 7.34, 8.15, 10.00, 10.08 a. m., 1.11, 5.48 p. m., Sunday, 12.30, 4.12 p. m.

Leave Dover—6.55, 8.35, 10.24 a. m., 1.40, 4.25, 6.30, 9.20 p. m., Sun day 7.30 a. m., 12.45, 1.50, 4.25, 9.20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—12.47, 9.22, 10.06, 11.50 a. m., 2.21, 4.26, 4.59, 6.18, 7.24 p. m., Sunday 6.14, 10.06 a. m., 12.02, 7.59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—7.52, 9.28, 10.11, 11.55 a. m., 2.30, 4.31, 5.05, 6.21, 7.28 p. m., Sunday 6.19, 10.12 a. m., 12.00, 8.05 p. m.

Leave Greenland—7.59, 9.25 a. m., 12.01, 2.36, 5.11, 6.27 p. m., Sun days 6.21, 10.18 a. m., 12.15, 8.10 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

Portsmouth Branch

Trains leave the following station for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—7.32, 8.30 a. m., 12.16, 5.25 p. m., Sunday, 5.20 p. m.

Greenland Village—7.40, 8.39 a. m., 12.48, 5.33 p. m., Sunday, 5.29 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—7.52, 9.05 a. m., 1.02, 5.58 p. m., Sunday 5.42 p. m.

Epping—8.05, 9.20 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m., Sunday, 6.08 p. m.

Raymond—8.17, 9.31 a. m., 1.27, 6.14 p. m., Sunday, 6.08 p. m.

Concord—7.45, 10.25 a. m., 2.50, 3.30 p. m., Sunday, 7.25 p. m.

Manchester—8.32, 11.10 a. m., 3.30 p. m., Sunday, 8.10 a. m.

Raymond—9.08, 11.48 a. m., 3.56, 5.02 p. m., Sunday, 8.55 p. m.

Epping—9.20 a. m., 12.00 p. m., 4.38, 5.15 p. m., Sunday, 9.07 a. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.47 a. m., 12.16, 4.24, 5.55 p. m., Sunday, 9.37 a. m.

Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.28, 4.38, 6.08 p. m., Sunday, 9.49 a. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

*Monday only.
 *Saturday only.

*Via Dover and Western Division.
 *North Hampton only.

Information Given Through Ticket Agent. Sold and Baggage Checked to All Points in the United States and Canada.

Dana B. Cutter, Ticket Agent.
 D. J. FLANDERS, G. F. and T. A.

In Effect Sunday, June 24, 1906

Main Line

Leave Portsmouth (Market Square) for Lang's Corner (Wallis Sands and North Rye Beach), Cable Road (Jenness Beach), Rye Beach, Little Boars Head and Hampton Beach, Amesbury, Newburyport, Haverhill and points south and west at 7.05 a. m., 8.05, 8.35, 9.05, 9.35 a. m., and half hourly until 9.05 p. m., Saturdays only 9.35 p. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays only 10.05 p. m., and 11.05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 7.35 a. m. For North Hampton at 6.35 a. m. For Rye Beach P. O. only at 6.45 a. m. For Little Boars Head only at 10.05 p. m. Sundays only, 7.35 a. m. for Little Boars Head and North Hampton. The 5.35 a. m., 7.05, 9.05, 9.35, 11.35 a. m., 1.05 p. m., 2.35, 4.05, 6.35, 9.05 p. m. cars make close connections for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave North Beach (R. H. & A. Junction) at 8.05 a. m., 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 10.35 a. m., and half hourly until 10.05 p. m. Saturdays only 10.35 p. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 11.05 p. m. Thursdays and Sundays only at 12.05 a. m.

Leave Hampton Beach 20 minutes earlier than above times.

Leave Cable Road 11.05 a. m. Leave Rye Beach P. O. 8.25 a. m. Leave Little Boars Head 10.55 p. m., except Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Plains Loop

Via Middle Street and Via Islington Street—Leave Portsmouth (Market Square) at 6.35 a. m., 8.05, 7.25 a. m., and half hourly until 10.05 p. m., 10.35, 11.05. Cars leaving Market Square hourly from 6.35 a. m. to 10.35 p. m. connect for Exeter. Via Middle Street only, 10.35 p. m., Sundays.

Last cars each night run to car barn only.

Christian Shore Loop

Via Market Street and Via Islington Street—Leave Portsmouth (Market Square) at 6.35 a. m., 8.05, 7.25 a. m., and half hourly until 10.05 p. m., 10.35, 11.05 p. m., Sundays.

Cars via Islington street arrive at and leave B. & M. Station, corner Deer and Vaughan streets, 10 minutes later than Market Square.

Cars via Market street arrive at and leave B. & M. Station, corner Deer and Vaughan streets, 4 minutes later than Market Square.

Last cars each night run to car barn only.

*Makes no connection beyond Hampton.

*Omitted holidays.

*Runs to North Beach Wednesdays and Saturdays.

*Omitted Sundays.

City Office No. 5 Congress Block Portsmouth. Telephone call—233.

D. J. FLANDERS,

Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent.

WINSLOW T. PERKINS,

Superintendent.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry
TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until March 31.

Leaves Navy Yard—8.20, 9.40, 9.15, 10.00, 10.30, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 1.35, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.35, 5.00, 5.50, 7.45 p. m., Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m.; 12.15, 12.35 p. m.

Holidays, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00, 11.30 a. m.; 12.15, 1.45, 2.30, 3.30, 4.23, 4.45, 5.30, 6.00, 7.00 p. m., Sundays, 10.07 a. m.; 12.05, 12.25, 12.45 p. m., Holidays, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00 p. m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Captain, U. S. N. Captain of the Yard Approved: W. W. MEAD, Captain, U. S. N., Commandant.

S. G. LONDRES
10 Cent Cigar
 Has No Equal.
S. GRYZMISH,
 MANUFACTURER

TIME TABLE

Portsmouth, Dover and York St. Ry.

In effect Thursday, June 28, 1906

Ferry leaves Portsmouth, connect with cars:

For Eliot and Dover—6.55, 7.55, 8.55, 9.25 a. m., and half hourly until 7.55 p. m., then 8.55, 9.55 and 10.55 p. m., Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

* For Kennard's Corner only.

For South Berwick and York Beach via Rosemary—6.55, 7.55 a. m., and hourly until 9.55 p. m., Sundays—First trip 7.55 a. m.

For Kittery and Kittery Point—6.25, 6.55 a. m., and half-hourly until 10.55 p. m., Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For York Village, York Harbor and York Beach, via Kittery and Kittery Point—6.25, 6.55 a. m., and half-hourly until 10.55 p. m., Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick—6.30 a. m., and hourly until 10.30 p. m., Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Notes—Cars between Dover and Portsmouth, leaving on the half hour, run through without change. Cars leaving Dover five minutes past the hour make connections by changing cars at Rosemary Junction.

Leave Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick: For Dover, Eliot, Portsmouth, Kittery, York Village, York Harbor and York Beach—6.30 a. m., and hourly until 10.30 p. m., Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Notes—Passengers for York change cars at South Berwick Junction. Passengers for Eliot, Portsmouth and Kittery change cars at South Berwick Junction and Rosemary Junction.

Leave York Beach: For Dover, South Berwick (false Portsmouth) and Eliot via Rosemary—6.30 a. m., and hourly until 9.30 p. m., 10.30 p. m., to South Berwick car barn only, Sundays—First trip at 7.30 a. m.

For Portsmouth, Kittery Point and Kittery, via P. K. & Y. Div.—5.45, 6.30, 7.00 a. m., and half hourly until 9.00 p. m., 10.00 p. m., to Kittery Point only, Sundays—First trip at 7.30 a. m.

Leave Sea Point, Kittery: For Portsmouth—6.00, 6.30 a. m., and half-hourly until 10.30 p. m., Sundays—First trip at 7.30 a. m.

Leave Rosemary Junction, Eliot: For Portsmouth and Kittery—6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 9.55 a. m., continuing to leave thirty minutes and fifty-five minutes past the hour until 8.30 p. m., then 9.30 and 10.30 p. m., Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Close connections can be made between Dover and York Beach via Eliot, Kittery and Kittery Point.

W. G. MELOON, Gen. Mgr.

YORK HARBOR & BEACH R. R.

Leave Portsmouth—8.20, 11.15 a. m., 12.45, 3.15, 4.55, 6.45 p. m.

Leave York Beach—6.45, 9.50 a. m., 12.05, 1.23, 4.05, 5.50 p. m.

Leave York Harbor—6.52, 9.53, 12.11 a. m., 1.29, 4.13, 5.58 p. m.

Dana B. Cutter, Ticket Agent.
 D. J. FLANDERS, G. F. and T. A.

Skeet Wood--Retired.

BY GEORGE BINGHAM.

(Copyright, 1906, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)
 The freight train rattled and swayed as it ripped along at its best speed down the steel rails stretching out through the lowlands and the knobs.

A wandering printer lay stretched out on some old newspapers spread over the floor of a box car, and he had just awakened from the sound sleep of a man who had nothing on earth to bother him.

Seeing the bright flashes of sun through the cracks around the side door Skeet arose, "stretched" himself and climbed through the small end window to the top of the car.

A brakeman with a broad, red, Irish face came slowly down the track. "Well, general," he spoke above the rattle and clang as he approached the tramp, "how'd you rest last night? Any bugs in that coach?"

"No, I never heard any stirring around through the night. I've seen 'em turn around and go back when they saw me. Why, have you had any complaints from other passengers?"

"Yes," the brakeman replied, "Shorty—you know old red Shorty, with the crooked eye—yes he rolled out of there the other night and trotted back, and said if I didn't give him another place he'd get his back. He'd adone it too!"

"What'd you do with him?"

"Oh, I moved him over into a mule car, and never heard any more of him."

"Say, brakeman, where are we any-how?"

"That last whistle back yonder was 'Kentucky Switch'."

"In Kentucky, hey?"

"Yes, but Kentucky back yonder here daylight."

"Where's the next water tank?"

"Red Oak Ridge."

"I'll blow off there. Red said there was a point shop there, and I'll drop off and clean up."

When the train shook up for Red Oak, Skeet Wood dropped off and found himself standing in the village's only street.

The municipality of Red Oak Ridge consisted of a few, rambling, unimpaired houses scattered about among the growth of scrubby red oak trees and bushes.

A cow came along the road driving a boy.

"Say, what's your name, Charlie?" Skeet Wood asked.

"Now, sir, my name ain't Charlie. It's Grover, that's what it is."

"Well, that's what I thought. You even look like your name is Grover. Say, Grover, where's the printer office? The place where they print the weekly newspaper?"

"Ain't any."

"Why?"

"Cause they moved it off. That's why."

"Moved the whole print shop away?"

"Yes, sir. That wasn't such a big job."

"Well, Grover, where did they move he office to?"

"Where did they move it to? They moved it to Pursley."

"Where is Pursley, Grover?"

"Haw, don't you know where Pursley is? Pursley is 14 miles from here, that way."

"Where is the courthouse that was here once upon a time?"

"It's moved to Pursley, too."

"Has it? How long ago?"

"Why, it moved to Pursley the next day after the newspaper moved to Pursley."

"How long has that been?"

"What?"

"How many years has it been?"

"Oh, it has been a about 11 years ago. I was moved three years after I was born."

"Is that so, Grover?"

"Yes, sir."

"Say, Grover, is there a post office here?"

"Yes, sir, there is a post office here."

"Why didn't they move it to Pursley too?"

"Because they already had one there and they didn't want two there."

"How about the blacksmith shop here? Have you got a pretty good one?"

"Now, sir. We did have one, but they moved it to Pursley."

"They did?"

"Yes, sir."

"Looks like a road used to run right across this field here. Where is it now?"

"Yes, sir, there was a road running right across there, but when they moved the other things over to Pursley, they turned the road around and had it so it would run into Pursley too."

"You had started somewhere with that cow, hadn't you, Grover?"

"Yes, sir. I'm going to take her down to the creek bottom to get her a drink of water. Pap's goin' to take her to Pursley to-morrow."

"He is?"

"Yes, sir. Where are you goin'?"

"I think I'll go to Pursley, too. So good-by, Grover."

A few miles over the road stood a deserted cabin. Tall weeds grew around it. The "stack" chimney at one end leaned away from the wall, seemingly ready to fall at the slightest jar.

(Climbing to the top rail of the fence Skeet Wood sat and rested.

He was a man of not much over 30 years of age, with fair intelligence and much general information gathered in his continuous ramble.

"How can anybody, anybody—live away off here in the middle of nothing—away off here where there's not a d-d thing to see but the trees and hills, and nothing to hear but the

crickets and Jay birds, unless it is the voice of nature. But I guess the people who use to live here have got just as much or more of that vapory thing we call enjoyment out of living as anyone in a city, where there's always something going."

"Well," the rough voice of a woman called suddenly through the front door, which had been slowly open.

Skeet Wood suddenly grasped the rail upon which he sat, and raised to a jumping posture.

"Don't be skeered now, you bazzard-looking tramp."

"I'm not skeered, but I hate to meet people so suddenly," Skeet replied.

"What do you hest yourself on a person's front fence for. If you don't want to meet them, get in."

"Well, you see, I didn't think anybody lived here."

"Well, you see you air mistaken. We just moved in here day before yesterday, but we live here just the same as if we'd moved here year before last. Been to dinner?"

"No. Nor breakfast neither, since you brought up the subject."

"All right," the husky looking woman said, "go back there and drive that there out of the sorghum patch and I'll get you something to eat. Go and help him, Pris. You know how much she likes that red sow."

"Go on. He ain't goin' to sit with you."

Skeet bent down an army of weeds and joined Pris at the back door. Pris was the first to speak.

"Say, jump these tater rows. Maw will holler if you step on one of them."

"All right, Miss Pris."

"How'n the devil did you know my name was Pris?"

"I heard your maw say it was."

"I ain't heard nobody say what your name is," said Miss Pris.

"My name might be Skeet."

"Skeet? Named after a skeeter, wasn't you? Look kinder like a skeeter or anyhow. Well, now, yonder's the shed. You go around that way and I'll go around this here way, and we'll both come up behind him."

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC
JULY 23.SUN RISES 4:27 MOON SETS 10:40 P. M.
SUN SETS 7:14 FULL MOON 10:15 A. M.
LENS OF DAY 11:41First Quarter, July 28th, 10:56 a. m., evening, E.
Full Moon, August 4th, 10:15 a. m., morning, W.
Last Quarter, August 11th, 10:40 a. m., evening, E.
New Moon, August 19th, 10:25 a. m., evening, W.

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1906.

THE TEMPERATURE

Eighty-six degrees above zero was the temperature at THE HERALD office at two o'clock this afternoon.

LOCAL DASHES

It was an ideal Sunday.
City council meets this week.
Saturday events are numerous.
The Saturday night rain was needed.

Yesterday's trolley travel was really heavy.

The weather in the city is still muggy.

Last week was an exciting one for Old York.

The year's floral display has neared its height.

Political discussions are already making warm.

The High School boys have begun to talk football.

The corn has already spindled in many of the fields.

Many Portsmouth people visit The Shoals every Sunday.

There were big crowds at York and Hampton yesterday.

The vacation season of 1906 could hardly be improved on.

Portsmouth Harbor is a favorite haven of the yachtsmen.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

The baseball game at Kittery Saturday was a strenuous one.

The Sunday trip to The Shoals was enjoyed by many yesterday.

On Friday, there will be an important legal hearing in Kittery.

The Kittery baseball team will come to Portsmouth this week.

Saturday night's electrical storm showed some brilliant lightning.

Hampton Beach entertains the Suburban Press Association today.

The Boston and Maine Messenger for July had made its appearance.

Portsmouth is not quite so much in the public eye as it was a year ago.

The New England chiefs of police will come to this city on Wednesday.

Old Home week celebrations do not appeal to Portsmouth people, apparently.

One anniversary, that of the Henderson's Point explosion, has passed without notice.

The members of the Brookline Swimming Club had a great time at The Wentworth.

Don't abuse the word "bargain" if you wish the public to have confidence in your advertisements.

Some housewives have even begun the work of preserving fruits for winter consumption.

It seems like old times for Portsmouth and Kittery to be playing ball against each other again.

The Manchester bartenders with many local guests made merry at Johnson's Grove on Sunday.

Brewster's Illustrated Souvenir of the Isles of Shoals. Price reduced to 15 cents. Hoyt and Dow.

Ranger Section of the Navy League of this city is No. 17. It was organized about three years ago. Since then fifty-eight sections have come into existence and there are now seventy-five in all.

MARRIED IN DOVER

The marriage of Sergt. Hewitt of the 124th Company, coast artillery, formerly stationed at Fort Constitution, and Miss Agnes Winn took place in Dover recently.

MICHAEL BARRETT INJURED

Michael Barrett, while playing baseball at The Plains on Saturday afternoon, was injured in a collision with another player. One hip was severely strained and bruised.

INSPECTOR AT HAMPTON BEACH

License Inspector Flood was at Hampton Beach on Sunday and called at the various hotels.

STIRRED THINGS UP

The Greek aggregation and a few local sports stirred things up a little on Water street Saturday night.

LEBANON COMING

Collier To Be Repaired At This Yard

WILL ARRIVE HERE EARLY
IN AUGUST

Ocean-Going Tug Also To Be Built At Portsmouth

PLEASING STATEMENTS MADE BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWBERRY

Senator Jacob H. Gallinger has just received the following letter from the navy department:

Sir:—Replying to your telegram of the 18th instant, I beg to inform you that the naval auxiliary (tug) Lebanon will be ordered to Portsmouth for repairs at an early date, probably the first week in August; also that orders have been issued for the construction at that yard of one of the two \$175,000 tugs provided for in the act approved April 27, 1904.

Very respectfully,
TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY,
Acting Secretary.

The news conveyed in the foregoing letter will be most pleasing to the friends of Portsmouth navy yard. Senator Gallinger worked incessantly during the recent session of Congress to advance the interests of this yard and the result of his efforts is just being made known. It has once more been proven that Senator Gallinger is always to be depended upon.

ENJOYED OUTING HERE

Manchester Bartenders Passed Day at Johnson's Grove

Over 150 bartenders from Manchester came here on a special train on Sunday and went to Johnson's grove, where they enjoyed a day's outing.

During the day a clambake was served and several guests were entertained from Dover, Somersworth and Portsmouth.

The party returned to the Queen City on the special train at 7.30. They reported a most enjoyable day, notwithstanding a little argument regarding the size of the bake.

The Eagle drum corps of this city provided music.

CHRISTIAN SHORE CLUB

Has Annual Outing on the Shores of Great Bay

Pinkham's Grove on the shores of Great Bay was on Sunday the scene of the annual outing of the Christian Shore Social Club. The day was passed most pleasantly and the members of the club consider it worthy of being marked in red on the calendar.

At noon, an excellent fish chowder was served and for supper a repast of steamed clams and lobsters was provided. Allyn Yeaton was chef and his culinary work was beyond criticism.

PERSONALS.

Miss Mary Murray is visiting in Allston, Mass.

James Hartwell of Lynn, Mass., passed Sunday in this city.

Timothy P. Sullivan of Concord passed Sunday in this city.

W. M. Cole of Manchester has been visiting friends in this city.

Clifton E. Hall of the Exeter, Hampton and Amesbury street railway has been visiting in this city.

Mrs. Timothy Connors and two children, Jerome and Anna, are the guests of relatives in Roxbury and South Boston.

Timothy Leahy, coopermaker at the Smith and Company shop, Roxbury, Mass., is passing a few weeks with relatives in this city.

A. J. Lane of Manchester, with a party of twelve, came to this city on Saturday and went to the Isles of Shoals to pass Sunday.

Miss Katherine Keefe of Islington street is enjoying a vacation from her duties at the store of the Jordan Marsh Company, Boston.

Joseph Egan, a well known civil engineer of New York, and his daughter are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Fagan of Miller avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Woods have returned from an extended automobile trip through the White Mountain and Rangeley Lake regions. They covered about 1000 miles.

Miss Winnie Packard is sojourning with friends in Rye.

Mrs. Alice Brooks is visiting friends in Rochester.

Capt. Charles Drew of the tug Piscataqua passed Sunday in Dover.

W. G. Meloon and family have been at Sanford, Me., for a few days.

Rev. Mr. D. W. Murphy of Dover is at his cottage at Wallis Sands.

Mrs. May Small and Miss Emma Pinard passed Sunday at York Beach.

Manager E. H. Libby of the railroad station came passed Sunday in Boston.

Editor George H. Moses of the Concord Monitor passed Sunday at Wallis Sands.

W. C. Walton and family of Middle street are at Ragged Neck, Rye, for two weeks.

Fred H. Ward and family have returned to this city after two weeks at Rye North Beach.

Mrs. T. D. Noyes and daughter Constance have returned from a visit to Topsfield, Mass.

Joseph J. Flynn, the well known theatrical booking agent, was at Hampton Beach on Sunday.

Miss Catherine Welch of Roxbury, Mass., is the guest of Miss Catherine O'Leary of Brewster street.

Mrs. Willis L. Smith, 5 1-2 Rogers street, is passing a few days as the guest of friends in New Castle.

Mrs. May Priest passed Sunday at the Summer camp of her father, George D. Whittier, in Newington.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Davis passed Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Magraw at their cottage in Newington.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney H. Winn were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Pollard at Shag Rock, Newington, on Sunday.

Mrs. Sarah Spincy of Allston, Mass., who has been passing ten days with relatives and friends in this city, has returned home.

Mrs. William Sullivan of Boston, who has been passing a week with her sister, Mrs. Charles Johnson of Islington street, returned home on Sunday.

Miss Margaret Chestnut, an expert court stenographer of Hyde Park, Mass., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Chestnut of Richards avenue.

Miss Josephine Gilson, who has been the guest of friends in this city for the past two weeks, returned to her home in Natick, Mass., today (Monday).

E. Lenox Hopkins returned on Sunday to Lynn, Mass., and will today (Monday) resume his duties at the plant of the General Electric Company.

Miss Ellen Dollard of Cambridge, Mass., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Dolan of Wilbur street, returned home today (Monday).

John and Robert Allen, who have recently conducted a restaurant on Penhallow street, have purchased a cafe in Manchester and left today (Monday) for that city to assume charge.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Mason of Middle street and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Underhill of Union street passed Sunday at The Willows, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Warrington Moulton in Newington.

Foreman Sealer Edward Studley of Portsmouth navy yard called on his friend, Congressman Cyrus A. Sulloway, at Cutler's Sea View House, Hampton Beach, on Sunday. The political situation was discussed and preliminary plans made for the Fall campaign. Mr. Studley also brought up various matters concerning Portsmouth navy yard.

The historical places about Portsmouth interest our Summer visitors very much.

SHOULD BE RESTORED

Reestablish The Old Fire Department System.

RECOMMENDS THE STATE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS

A document of interest is the summary of the recommendations for this city of the national board of fire underwriters, a supplement to fire department report, No. 517.

The first suggestion is that the regular system should be restored at once, including engine companies three and four, with hose wagons, the hook and ladder truck and chemical engine companies.

One call-service captain, two regular drivers, one engineer and ten partly paid call men are recommended for engine companies three and four. One regular driver and ten call men are recommended for the hook and ladder and one regular driver, one pipeman and five call men for the chemical.

Each engine company should have 1000 feet of hose, 800 feet on each wagon and 800 feet at stations for emergencies.

A lightly built hook and ladder truck to be stationed at the West End is also recommended, with one call captain and ten call ladder men attached.

Fire alarm boxes near the Publishers' Paper Company's plant and on Elwyn avenue are suggested.

It is stated that the central fire station should be moved to a safer and more convenient place. The chief engineer, it is added, should have power to inspect all buildings and to order the removal of rubbish from buildings, yards and alleyways. The model building regulation of the National Board of Fire Underwriters should be adopted and all buildings under construction should be carefully inspected.

The standpipe should be always kept full of water and all fire service hydrants should be frequently inspected and kept in working order. Recent gauge tests, it is asserted, showed that some of the hydrants were in bad condition.

The establishment of fire limits is described as very important, including the territory bounded as follows: Commencing at the easterly end of State street, running northerly along the water front to the foot of Deer street, thence westerly along Deer street to High street, thence southerly through High to Hanover, thence westerly through Hanover to Bridge, thence southerly through Bridge to Islington, thence easterly through Islington to Middle, thence southerly through Middle to State, thence easterly through State to the water front.

The erection of wooden buildings and the use of combustible roofing should be prohibited within these limits.

None of these recommendations have received the attention of the state board of underwriters.

POLICE COURT

Four cases were heard by Judge Simes in police court this (Monday) morning and four men were fined.

Harry Johnson for intoxication paid \$5.00 and costs of \$5.36; John Anderson for the same offense paid the same fine and Patrick Killea and Charles Wilson, for brawl and tumult, were each fined \$3.00 and costs of \$5.36.

OBSEQUIES

The funeral of Miss Ellen Raynes was held from her late home on Raynes avenue at half-past two o'clock this (Monday) afternoon. Rev. Alfred Gooding conducted the services and interment was in Union cemetery, in charge of Undertaker O. W. Ham.

Little Furnishings.

THE

D. F. BORTHWICK STORE

Has Always Made This Branch a Special Feature.

Sewings. Braids. Tapes. Needles. Buttons, Yarns, Elastic, Veilings, Fans, Hosiery, Gloves and the Thousand and One Articles in daily use are to be found in the standard qualities.

NO PERMANENT RECTOR

For Church Of The Immaculate Conception As Yet

Rt. Rev. Mgr. E. M. O'Callaghan, V. G., of Concord, who preached at the half-past ten service on Sunday at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, paid a glowing tribute to the late pastor, Rev. P. J. Finnigan, preceding his sermon from the gospel of the day.

He announced that no appointment would be made to the rectorship here until a bishop had been named for the diocese of Manchester. This will probably not be made for six or eight months.

During this time, Rt. Rev. Mgr. O'Callaghan will be in charge of this parish and will conduct its business until a choice is made.

In taking up the work here, Rev. Fr. O'Callaghan adds much to his labors. Besides being administrator of the diocese, he will handle the affairs of the Cathedral parish, Manchester, and of St. John's, his home parish, in Concord.

SALARY RAISES

Local Postoffice Is This Year Favored With Two Of Them

New Hampshire postoffices have been alloted a number of promotions by Acting Postmaster General Hitchcock, as follows:

Berlin, one \$600 to \$700.
Claremont, one, \$700 to \$800.
Dover, one \$500 to \$600.
Exeter, one \$500 to \$600.
Franklin Falls, one \$600 to \$700.
Hanover, one \$500 to \$600.
Keene, one \$500 to \$600.
Lancaster, one, \$300 to \$400.
Lebanon, one \$600 to \$700.
Littleton, one, \$700 to \$800.
Milford, one \$400 to \$500.
Nashua, one, \$800 to \$900.
Plymouth, one, \$400 to \$500.
Portsmouth, one, \$500 to \$600; one, \$600 to \$700.
Rochester, one, \$700 to \$800.
Somersworth, one, \$700 to \$800.
No promotions are allowed at Concord, Laconia, Manchester or Tilton.

OBITUARY

Solomon W. Stephenson
Solomon W. Stephenson, long a resident of Kittery, died suddenly this (Monday) morning at his home in that town. His age was seventy-seven years, seven months and two days. A wife survives him.

NOTICE

A special meeting of Division 2, A. O. U. will be held at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening; important business.

TIMOTHY CONNERS,
Secretary.

WORKED ALL NIGHT

A crew of telephone linemen worked all Saturday night putting in a new cable on Vaughan street, to replace the one lately damaged by lightning.

AT FAY'S BIG STORE

YOU CAN FIND A BIG LINE OF SUMMER GOODS.

Men's Summer Suits in Blue and Light Grey \$10 to \$15.
Men's Negligee Shirts, white and colored, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50
Men and Boys' Light Weight Sweaters, all colors and prices
Men and Boys' Straw Hats, all styles.
A Great Variety of Men's Underwear, Hosiery, etc.
The Latest Styles in Neckwear, 25c and 50c.

We have the largest Shoe Department in the City. Every thing in Footwear for Men, Women and Children.

W. H. FAY,

3 Congress St. Portsmouth, N. H.

THOMAS R. SANDFORD, THE TAILOR

At L. D. Britton's Express Office.

TELEPHONE 58-2.

Would you put your Chronometer in the hands of a Blacksmith for adjustment or would you give it to a Watchmaker? I AM A TAILOR AND KNOW MY BUSINESS. Let me do your work. You will find that it is done RIGHT and the price is SATISFACTORY. A splendid line of Woolens for Spring and Summer. I have not removed. I am at the same place.

22 Daniel St. L. D. Britton's Express Office Portsmouth

A. O. Caswell, Bottler,

12 1-2 Porter St. Telephone Connection

IS WHERE YOU CAN FIND THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

Eldredge's Pilsener Lager, Half Stock Ale, Cream Ale.
Frank Jones Golden Ale, Homestead Ale, Stock Porter, Nourishing Stout, India Pale Ale.
Portsmouth Brewing Co.'s Portsburger Lager, Sparkling Ale, Half Stock Ale, Stock Porter, India Pale Ale.
Schlitz Lager (Budweiser Brewery Bottling.)
Ales, Lager and Porter by the 1/4 keg. Wines and Liquors. Soda Siphons and Tanks.

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GOODALL & TOLMAN,
General Machinists.

Lawn Mowers, Knives, Saws, Scissors, Etc., Sharpened. Auto, Motor and Steamboat Work. Electric Nickel Plating. Second Hand Lawn Mowers for Sale. Telephone No. 442.

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